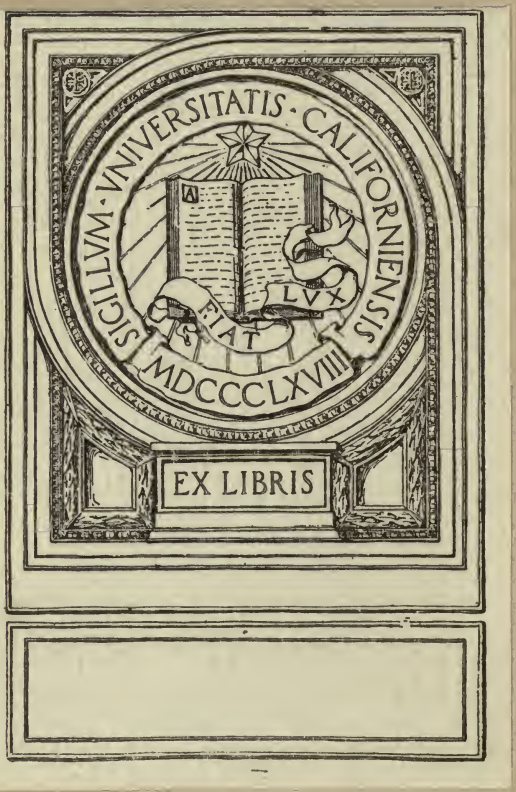
The War Work of Lennox and Addington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THE WAR WORK

OF THE COUNTY OF

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY

BY

WALTER S. HERRINGTON, K.C., F.R.S.C., President
AND
REV. A. J. WILSON, B.A., B.D., Secretary

1922
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DEDICATED

TO THE MEMORY OF THE

FALLEN HEROES

OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON

"With generous hands they paid the price,
Unconscious of the cost;
But we must gauge the sacrifice
By all that they have lost."

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CONTENTS

PART I.—A detailed account of the Red Cross work of the County, alphabetically arranged.

PART II.—The Honor Roll of the County, containing the names, alphabetically arranged, of the young men and women who enlisted for service in the army or other war work.

PART III.—An account of the Patriotic Fund and other organizations in the County devoted to war work.

PART IV.—In Memoriam.—Brief biographical sketches, alphabetically arranged, of all members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force from Lennox and Addington, who lost their lives during the war.

PREFACE

The purpose of this volume is to place on record in an enduring form the achievements of the people of Lennox and Addington in the Great War. No event in the history of the county stirred them to such depths or called forth such prolonged and united efforts, the full effect of which no one can measure. The zeal displayed in the cause that lay so near to the hearts of all classes and ages was a revelation to themselves, for when they once grasped the full significance of the issues at stake, all other considerations were laid aside and all their energies were centred upon the winning of the war. There were, of course, exceptions in both town and country; but these only emphasized the general rule that the great mass of the people were thoroughly alive to the needs of the situation. They were living in a new world, breathing a new but invigorating atmosphere and as they paused in their manifold efforts, when the war was at its fiercest stage, and looked back upon the peaceful days of a few years before, it all seemed strange to them. So, now, since the belligerents have laid down their arms, and we look back to the days of the war, we ask ourselves "can it be that we actually passed through all those years of turmoil, strife, anxiety and sorrow?" There is such a difference between peace and war that our very natures seem to have undergone a change in passing from the one to the other. They are so wholly irreconcilable, that we find it difficult to reconstruct in our minds a true picture of one period while we are engrossed in the other. If this be true of most of us so soon after the war has ceased, how essential it is that

we should now, while events are fresh in our memories, endeavor to preserve for future generations a record of what took place in our own county and what was done by those whom we may fairly claim as representing our county during this most eventful period of our history.

Many were the misgivings before the testing time actually arrived, as to how our soldier lads, with no previous military experience or training, would measure up with the regulars of the Old Country when brought face to face with the skilled fighting machine of the Teutons. All doubts were dispelled after their first baptism of fire. Indeed, their reputation for bravery and resourcefulness increased to such an extent, that the shifting of the Canadians to a new position on the Western front was a signal to the Germans immediately to strengthen that particular point and when General Haig required shock troops to pierce the Hindenburg Line, the Canadians were chosen for the performance.

Quite as remarkable was the manner in which they were absorbed again upon demobolization into the civilian population. Our government and press for months after the armistice was signed were greatly agitated to know what to do in order to re-establish our returned men, and found in the end, with very rare exceptions, that the returned soldier problem, as the vexed question was styled, had solved itself. They simply disappeared into civilian life, and a modest bronze button worn in the left lapel of the coat is the only visible sign in most instances that the wearer once belonged to the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

The authors realize that the whole of the county's part in the war can never be told. We found ourselves confronted with difficulties at every turn, especially in respect to securing information regarding the volunteers for the army. Among the first to respond to their country's call were scores of young men who had been born in the Old Land and who, perhaps, had resided in Canada only a few years. Their dearest ties were still in the Old Country

and upon enlisting they quite naturally gave the names of their friends overseas as their next of kin. Many of these never returned and the only information available is what could be gathered from the casualty lists. Doubtless full justice will be done to their memory in the records of some other locality, for in many cases where the soldiers have lived in more than one place their names will appear upon more than one roll of honor. This is as it should be, for each place where he resided for any length of time can justly claim some share of the honor flowing from the sacrifice he made.

In preparing our list of those who served in the army, we have been actuated by one desire only, and that was to secure the names of all who might reasonably be claimed as Lennox and Addington men. Hundreds of names were sent in and in many instances nothing but the names. Information concerning these has been sought by means of questionaires, letters and enquiries both personal and through the press. It was found in some instances that, through some mistake as to the intended scope of our work, names of men from other counties had been sent in. These of course were eliminated together with all those where the names only had been received; for, without some further information establishing the fact that the individual in question was entitled to be enrolled as a representative of this county, we did not feel justified in treating him as such. It is quite probable that many will be disappointed to find that the names of their friends do not appear in these pages. To all such, we can only say that while we deeply regret the omission, we can assume no responsibility for it. We have repeatedly asked for the information and have delayed publication in the hope that it would be forthcoming. Without it we could adopt no other course than to omit the names not vouched for. We have by the merest chance secured particulars concerning many others, whose names would have been omitted but for our good fortune in getting the information from some unexpected source,

and those, whose duty it was to send it, expressed surprise that we had not received it sooner, believing it had been sent by some other friend of the soldier in question. This leads us to believe that there are many others in a similar position, so that the number of representatives recorded in the succeeding pages is far below the number entitled to be included there.

The information in many cases is very meagre. This too, is due to several causes. Our soldiers were chosen from all ranks of life, and among them were many who were not accustomed to writing letters. It is a well known fact, too, that by far the greater proportion of the returned men are very reluctant about discussing their expeniences at the front. When they cast aside their uniforms, most of them endeavored to seal up the book of memory, so far as it related to the war and, in most instances, all efforts to pry it open are unavailing. In writing from the front they had the censor to reckon with and their inclination was to confine their letters to family matters and avoid all reference to what was actually going on in the trenches.

We desire gratefully to acknowledge the prompt responses and complete statistics furnished us by the executive officers of the various patriotic organizations in the county. Our thanks are due to Mr. W. G. Wilson, County Clerk, for his pains in classifying and turning over to us much useful data received by him in preparing the list of names engraved upon the county monument. Without the assistance of the Napanee Beaver and Express in generously placing their columns at our disposal, much useful information secured by this means would have been beyond our reach. We are also deeply indebted to the returned men and their friends, and the friends of those who are sleeping in heroes' graves for the hundreds of letters received and the large number of photographs of the soldiers forwarded to us. It was our intention to reproduce and publish the photographs of those who laid down their lives, but we found it impossible to secure

suitable pictures of so many that we were forced to abandon the idea. All photographs thus received will be catalogued and preserved among the archives of the Society.

From the Napanee Red Cross Society and the U. E. L. Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire we received substantial financial assistance which enables the Society to place this book within reach of all, who desire it, at a figure considerably less than the actual cost of production.

To our readers we may say that we are fully aware of many imperfections in our treatment of the subject matter. To choose from the mass of material at our disposal that which would best serve the end we had in view, was not in all cases identical with selecting that which would prove most interesting to the reader of to-day. We endeavored to strike a happy mean and, above all, aimed at accuracy in our presentation of facts, so that the future historian will find them a reliable foundation upon which to base his conclusions. In dealing with the personal history of so many individuals, no doubt many errors have crept in; but, upon the whole, we feel that, from the viewpoint of the statistician, the information contained in this volume is thoroughly trustworthy.

W. S. HERRINGTON.
A. J. WILSON.

Napanee, January 2nd, 1922.

PART I
RED CROSS WORK

One of the most important chapters in the history of the world war, and one which in the nature of the case can never receive the recognition it deserves, is that which tells of the part the women of the nation played to ensure success to the arms of the allies. Thousands of miles away from the scene of action, without the excitement of new conditions, new environment, new companions and a new adventure that caught the imagination of the youth of the nation, and tided them over many a hard and difficult spot, these mothers, sisters and friends, worked day in and day out, sewing and knitting, that those on the battle field might be more adequately supplied with those little comforts the nation in arms did not provide.

In the factory, tender hands that had hitherto known no harder work than attending to the home duties or social functions of their class, soon became hardened, calloused, and worn as they learned the use of machines and instruments that were for the production of death-dealing projectiles. No half way measure would suffice. It was not a mere game or novelty, but a task to be done, conscientiously and thoroughly. Donning the overalls and smocks, they soon learned the use of turret, lathe and drill, mandrils, calipers, gauges, dies and taps: these things which had been totally unknown to them, were now a familiar part of their daily life.

Not only in the factory, but on the farms,—in camps or singly,—school teachers, stenographers, young ladies of

leisure, bore the heat and burden of the day, gathering fruit, digging weeds, or reaping the harvest, as they sought to take the place vacated by their brothers. In the store, in the office, in the factory, as mechanics, chauffeurs, painters, farmers and nurses, this untrained army of noble young life, manifesting qualities of fortitude and skill hitherto unknown, toiled day or night that the production of food, clothing and munitions might be kept to the highest point.

Then too, there were the great organizations of older women, the mothers and wives of those who had gone, who from every hamlet, village, town and city, met almost daily to do with their own hands those tasks of love and kindness, which it was possible only for them to do. Day and night, in silence, unnoticed at first and unrecognized, they plodded away. Socks by the thousands were knitted by them, and into every stitch was breathed a prayer for the comfort and safety of brave lads for whom they were intended. Pyjamas and bandages for those in hospitals accumulated in an incredibly short time, and boxes of sweet meats and comforts by the thousands were prepared and mailed. By means of teas, dances, sales, bazaars, pageants, plays, concerts and a thousand other ways that only the mind of woman could devise for the purpose, money was secured and wisely and economically spent and administered.

They showed as well a genius for government, leadership and organization, that speedily won for them world-wide recognition. And the franchise, which for years had been denied, was freely and gladly granted by the governments of the allied peoples.

It is impossible to incorporate all these matters in cold print, or even to give a vague idea of the amount of work that was done by the women of Lennox and Addington. No spiritual thing can ever be enclosed within the confines of stated figures and facts. To enumerate the number of socks made would give no adequate description of the com-

fort and happiness that these gifts brought to the boys who, but for them, would have had to suffer cold and sickness.

So that in giving the following statistics it is hoped to convey some slight idea of the amount that was completed, to pay a deserving tribute to the devotion and consecration of the women of the county, and to preserve in some permanent form a record of their labor. Inadequate as that must necessarily be, it is the only means at our disposal.

The account of the work done is herewith presented by societies, arranged in alphabetical order.

ADOLPHUSTOWN RED CROSS SOCIETY

Prior to 1918 the women from Sillsville and Adolphustown did their war work through the Sillsville Women's Institute under the leadership of the following officers :—

President—Mrs. Geo. A. Ruttan.
Vice-President—Mrs. C. F. Allison.
Secretary-Treasurer—Miss Annabell McGee.

But in 1918 it was deemed advisable to form a chartered branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society in Adolphustown, that they might deal directly with those responsible for the shipment of the comforts and boxes prepared. On April 16th, 1918, a meeting was held for this purpose, and the following organization effected :—

Chairman—Mrs. James Dorland.
1st Vice-Chairman—Mrs. H. M. Johnston.
2nd Vice-Chairman—Mrs. M. B. Trumpour.
Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. T. N. Davis.

At the annual meeting held in October of that year the following officers were elected :—

Chairman—Mrs. H. M. Johnston.
1st Vice-Chairman—Mrs. M. B. Trumpour.
2nd Vice-Chairman—Mrs. N. D. Roblin.
Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. T. N. Davis.

There were fifty-eight members of this branch, and though organized so late in the war, they raised for all purposes the sum of $755.69. Besides this, $15.00 a month was secured by special subscription for the care of a prisoner-of-war, Pte. J. Gerald Pollard, whom the branch had adopted.

The amount of work that was completed and sent to headquarters in Toronto to be forwarded overseas included, 410 pairs of socks, 223 suits of pyjamas, 29 suits of pyjamas for Kingston hospital, 25 personal property bags, 298 handkerchiefs, 9 stretcher caps, 36 towels, 6 wash cloths, 1 box of white flannel.

Besides this, there was sent to 56 Church St., Toronto, for refugees of the Halifax disaster, 4 quilts, 10 pair socks, 9 pairs children's stockings, 1 pair mittens, 3 infants' petticoats, 8 feather pillows, 1 suit of pyjamas.

No account was kept prior to the organization of the society as a chartered branch of all the work done by these ladies, but the same diligence, energy and consecration characterized all their labors, and the results during those years were at least the equal of the years for which a report is available. The total amount therefore accomplished by this small but devoted and energetic band of women cannot be tabulated, but that in no wise detracts from the value of the work done, but rather serves to emphasize how all-absorbing was the passion to assist in a way that only womanly hands can do, in ministering to needs which only a womanly heart can anticipate with comforts which only a mother's love can devise and effect.

AMHERST ISLAND RED CROSS WORKERS.

Though separated from the mainland of the county, the people of Amherst Island contributed their full quota of men, money and supplies to the nation and the Empire in its time of need and anxiety. Their insular position gave them a closer intimacy and a more personal interest in all who enlisted, than is possible in most districts, and this

only served to intensify their activity in the war work of every kind. Among their various undertakings was one which deserves special mention. At a time when the dearth of guns and ammunition was making itself felt on the western front, the people of Amherst Island purchased a machine gun at a cost of a thousand dollars which they forwarded to the military authorities for their use in the 59th Battalion, under Major W. L. Grant. In 1917 the Council made a donation of $300.00 to the British Red Cross, and in December of the same year granted $100.00 to the Halifax Relief fund. The women were in no sense behind the men in their eagerness and readiness to serve. As early as August 14th, 1914, they took up a subscription for the Hospital Ship fund. Thereafter, until 1918, under the leadership of Mrs. R. D. MacDonald, President, Mrs. D. Caughey, Vice-President and Mrs. S. K. Tugwell, Secretary-Treasurer, the Red Cross Society, which included practically every woman on the Island, continued to save, to work, and collect for every worthy appeal arising out of the war.

Money and goods were sent regularly during the war to the Belgian Relief, the French Relief, and the Prisoner-of-War Committees. The total sent in answer to these appeals amounted to $825. Cash donations from time to time were made to Red Cross Headquarters, which along with what was spent on yarn and various other materials amounted to $1115.00. In addition to this thirty-six boxes valued at $140.00 were sent to soldiers from the Island who were overseas.

The following list of articles completed and shipped to Red Cross Headquarters is but an indication of the work which these loyal and devoted women accomplished :—1100 pairs of socks, 300 anti-vermin suits, 58 stretcher caps, 51 comfort bags, 24 pyjama suits, 36 pneumonia jackets, 18 pillow pads, 300 handkerchiefs, 10 soldier kits, 12 rolls of bandages, 195 day and hospital shirts. Scrap books, white cotton and wristlets were included in each bale sent, of which no record was retained.

BATH RED CROSS SOCIETY

Two months after war was declared, a little company of women in the Village of Bath, banded themselves together and proceeded to organize a chartered branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society, in order to do what they could through that well organized and official channel, to alleviate the suffering, to lighten the burden, and to mitigate the severe strain of those who were called on to endure hardship, danger, disease, and in many cases, death, in the service of their country.

Mrs. D. T. Rouse was appointed President, Mrs. Chas. Rose Vice-President, Mrs. G. W. Cuppage Treasurer, and Mrs. H. S. Northmore, Secretary.

These officers continued to direct the affairs of the organization until after the end of the second year, when an election resulted as follows :—

President—Mrs. D. T. Rouse.
Vice-President—Mrs. J. Forester.
Treasurer—Mrs. G. W. Cuppage.
Secretary—Mrs. H. S. Northmore.

On the death of Mrs. Rouse, Mrs. J. Forester was elected President, and Mrs. Max Robinson Vice-President. During the fourth year Mrs. M. Robinson and Mrs. Chas. Rose were President and Vice-President respectively, while from October, 1918, to March, 1919, when the final meeting was held and the affairs of the society wound up, Mrs. Robinson was the President, and Mrs. Mark Rouse Vice-President. During all these years the Secretary and the Treasurer were not changed. The reports handed in at the final meeting were the work of these two officers, who had through four strenuous years looked after the records and the finances.

The final meeting was held on March 13th, 1919, and the following is an extract from the report of that meeting.

The number of articles shipped away included 1627

pyjamas and hospital shirts, 1520 pairs of socks, 780 various articles including 180 pillow slips, 134 sheets, 9 quilts, numerous blankets, pillows, towels, bandages, and other needy articles including 205 jars of canned fruit. And in all 67 Christmas boxes were sent overseas. The total amount of money raised from various sources, entertainments, fees, donations, sales, etc., was $3186.52. Goods for work room, donations to motor ambulances, endowment of four hospital beds in England, cash to Headquarters, amounted to $3116.63, leaving a balance of $79.89 held "in retentis", awaiting the decision of Central Council as to the peace time policy of the Canadian Red Cross.

BAY VIEW RED CROSS SOCIETY

The organization of the women of this district into a chartered branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society was effected in May, 1918, and continued in active operation until the final reports were received in March, 1919. During that time the society collected from all sources $536.05. $10.00 of this amount was forwarded to the headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross Society in Toronto, $45.00 was given in aid of Belgian Relief, while the remainder was expended on materials which were made up into articles and forwarded overseas. 126 pairs of socks were knitted, 50 suits of pyjamas made, as well at 150 towels, 60 property bags and stretcher caps. Sixteen boxes were sent to boys at the front from the district, and four large boxes of miscellaneous articles of clothing were sent to the Belgian Relief Committee.

Those in charge of the affairs of the society during the year of its operations were :—

President—Mrs. Gertrude Hicks.
Vice-President—Miss Maggie Joyce.
Secretary—Miss Gertrude Alkenbrack.
Treasurer—Mrs. Maud Galt.

CAMDEN EAST RED CROSS SOCIETY

For the first three years of the war the women of Camden East had no separate organization of their own. The appeal from overseas for socks and comforts was imperative; every mail brought stories of the dire need of those things which a nation-in-arms, organizing huge armies, and mobalizing financial assistance, had no time to supply. To get as much work done as possible, and as quickly as possible was the thought uppermost in the minds of these women. The thought of a separate branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society was not important enough to deserve serious consideration. All the work that was done and all the money that was contributed went through the Newburgh Society. Fortunately, however, they kept an account of what was accomplished during those years of co-operation with Newburgh. $1122.82 was raised in various ways, and the following creditable list of articles completed, 673 pairs of socks, 31 pillows, 50 pillow slips, 156 shirts and pyjama suits, 36 towels, 62 bandages, 60 property bags, 12 arm slings, and 9000 mouth wipes.

In October, 1917, a charter was taken out in the name of the Camden East Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society, and the following officers elected :—

President—Mr. A. L. Houpt.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. R. W. Spencer, Mrs. A. Dickson, J. A. Salisbury, Geo. Riley.

Secretary—Mrs. B. Parrott.

Treasurer—Miss L. Martin.

For 1918-1919, the following officers were in charge of the Society's affairs :—

President—Rev. R. W. Spencer.

Vice-Presidents—A. Dickson, J. A. Salisbury, Geo. Riley, H. McGinnis.

Secretary—Miss B. Parrott.

Treasurer—Mrs. Guy Galbraith.

As a separate organization, $1309.08 was secured by the usual methods, and the following articles sent overseas, 706 pairs of socks, 102 shirts, 146 pyjama suits, 486 towels, 26 pillows, 54 pillow slips, 186 property bags, 20 sailor comfort bags, 15 small kit bags, 3 quilts, 800 mouth wipes.

The society, like most others in the county, was not confined in its efforts to what in the narrowest sense might be called Red Cross work, but gave liberally to the refugees, who had been rendered homeless, by circumstances not of their own making. To this work was contributed and sent to Toronto, 120 women's and children's garments, 84 pairs of men's socks, 11 pairs of bed socks, 26 pairs of children's stockings, 168 towels, 11 suits of pyjamas, 24 shirts, 15 pounds of yarn, 96 handkerchiefs, and 18 self property bags.

CENTREVILLE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

The Centreville Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society was organized as a separate society during 1917. Before that they had worked with the Newburgh Society ; but it was realized that better and more efficient work could be done in an organization of their own, when they could meet more frequently and save much time that was spent in travelling to and from Newburgh. Consequently a branch was organized with Mrs. W. J. McGill as President, Mrs. F. C. Gerow Treasurer, and Miss Irene Cassidy Secretary. While the report from this society shows that great effort and energy were exerted in the interest of the soldiers, yet it in no way represents the total that was accomplished by this loyal community, for the greater part of their work and contribution was pooled with those of the parent society.

The following report covers the last two years of the war, 1917-18. During this period the society made and sent overseas, 350 pairs of socks, 15 surgical shirts, 43 suits of pyjamas, 13 flannel shirts, 18 bed jackets, 76 pairs of

sheets, 68 pillow cases, 175 towels, 51 wash cloths, 144 handkerchiefs and 134 mouth wipes.

The amount of $712.95 was raised, and, after paying for all material used, they were able as well to make cash contributions to the Head Office in Toronto.

CROYDON RED CROSS SOCIETY

There were no fixed boundaries limiting the sphere of operations of the numerous societies doing Red Cross work in the county. Each particular organization reached out in all directions and wherever a willing worker could be found she was welcomed to the circle. There were many over-lappings, but, with it all, the best of feeling prevailed; the main object being to obtain results, no matter through what channel the articles produced reached their ultimate destination. The people of Croydon were surrounded on all sides by organized bands of Red Cross workers. The first concerted local effort was a small gathering of the women of the neighborhood who desired to assist some mothers in sending parcels to their sons in France. At this meeting they concluded that more effective work could be done by a regular organization with the result that a branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society was formed, with the following officers :—

President—Mrs. H. Piper.

Treasurer—Mrs. A. Hughes.

Secretary—Miss L. Rockwell.

Owing to two of these officers moving away, Mrs. Barrager became President, and Mrs. B. Close, Secretary.—

Committees for cutting out material and buying were thoroughly selected, and at once set about their work. Money was raised for carrying on the work by lectures, box socials, lawn socials and entertainments of various kinds, in addition to weekly membership fees. In all, $731.00 was collected. Of special interest was the mite box placed in the school at the suggestion of the teacher, Miss Rockwell.

Over $20.00 was received in this way by the pennies of the children.

Miss Josephine Lamey organized a Red Cross Orchestra among the men of the community. They played wherever needed for Red Cross purposes for miles around.

In June, 1917, Mr. and Mrs. William South gave their home and beautiful lawn for a lawn social conducted by the society. Attractive booths, fish ponds, fortune telling, and speeches were among the features of the evening. As a rule the men of the neighborhood took full charge of the public entertainments.

In addition to the contributions to individual soldiers, the following articles were sent to the Red Cross headquarters, 12 dozen pair socks, 75 suits pyjamas, 50 pairs of towels, 48 sheets, 8 dressing gowns, 12 pairs bed socks, 10 dozen handkerchiefs, 12 pillows, 75 pairs pillow cases, 2 dozen kit bags (filled), 4 dozen comfort bags, 80 flannel shirts, 12 stretcher caps, 3 quilts, 2 dozen face cloths, 22 hot water bottle covers, 6 dozen surgical gowns.

ENTERPRISE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

This organization has in its possession a letter which is guarded very jealously, and of which the members of any society might well be proud. It comes from the Red Cross headquarters and tells that one box which this society sent overseas in 1914 was the first to reach England in response to the general appeal to the women of Canada for help.

Early in 1914 the Women's Institute of Enterprise held its first meeting, and while it was still young the world war began. Immediately the efforts of the organization were directed towards war relief. Red Cross branches were few and far between at the beginning of hostilities, and the headquarters very wisely made use of all available women's organizations through which to forward their aims and secure the speedy necessary relief for wounded and injured soldiers. To the Women's Institute of Enterprise they sent

instructions as to what was needed, with directions for packing, and the result was that before December, 1914, two large boxes had been shipped overseas.

The officers were as follows :—

1914

President—Mrs. Wellington Lockwood.
Vice-President—Mrs. Harry Jackson.
Secretary-Treasurer—Miss Carrie Jackson.

1915

President—Mrs. Frank Jackson.
Vice-President—Mrs. Reuben Dopking.
Secretary—Mrs. Joseph Lockwood.
Treasurer—Mrs. Charles Graham.

1916

President—Mrs. Reuben Dopking.
Secretary—Mrs. Joseph Lockwood.
Treasurer—Mrs. Charles Graham.

Buying and Packing Committee—Mrs. Washington Wagar, Mrs. Gordon Wagar, Mrs. Dan. Wagar, Mrs. J. D. Wagar and Miss Minnie Hamilton.

These are the only years for which a separate report is available, for after that a branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society was formed and the Women's Institute merged itself in the larger body.

During the time of its activities the total paid up membership never exceeded twenty-nine, and the work that they were able to accomplish was due in a large measure to the co-operation of the surrounding districts and assistance rendered by the women of Reidville, Centreville, and Chippawa, as well as from the school children in the various schools and the girls of the Mission Circle of the Enterprise Church.

Money to the extent of $706.19 was raised, and no worthy cause that made an appeal was denied assistance.

Belgian Relief received $100.00, Napanee Red Cross for a motor ambulance $100.00, besides gifts to the Prisoners-of-War Fund, French Relief, and Patriotic Fund.

Boxes were sent away regularly containing hospital supplies and comforts of all kinds, pillows, pillow cases, sheets, quilts, towels, bandages, night shirts, surgical dressings, soap, wash cloths, and socks. A barrel of jam was among the things which were forwarded. All these were sent through the Red Cross Society in Toronto, with which the affiliation was retained until the creation of the regular Red Cross branch in 1917.

They knitted 994 pairs of socks, 16 sweaters, 2 trench caps, and made as well the following long list of articles of a miscellaneous character : 709 pairs of pyjamas, 118 surgical gowns, 53 pairs slippers, 84 handkerchiefs, 3 pillow slips, 23 quilts, 13 sheets, 18 women's skirts, 12 children's pyjamas, 6 children's petticoats, 37 children's undergarments, 12 men's shirts, 50 housewives, 89 personal property bags, 53 Christmas stockings. Besides this they purchased a number of miscellaneous articles with which to fill boxes that were sent to the boys from the district who were spending the holiday season in the trenches.

In all 2,321 articles were either made or bought and sent to the headquarters of the society in Toronto. And besides paying for all that they bought, and for the material with which the comforts were made, they were able as well to give cash contributions as follows : Headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross Society $420.00, Frances Day fund $50.00, Belgian Relief $99.00, Prisoners-of-War $25.25.

ENTERPRISE RED CROSS SOCIETY

On January 30th, 1917, the Enterprise branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society came into being, and the following officers were elected :—

President—Mrs. W. J. Mellow.

1st Vice-President—Mrs. George Fenwick, Jr.

2nd Vice-President—Mrs. S. D. Wagar.
Recording Secretary—Mr. Noel Sarley.
Corresponding Secretary—Mr. C. W. Sarley.

Later on Mrs. H. A. Carscallen was appointed Recording Secretary, and Mrs. H. A. Carscallen the Corresponding Secretary. The Treasurer was Mrs. Charles Graham.

No time was lost. Immediately the society got to work and by the time that it was necessary to present the report of a full year's work they had collected in money from all sources $976.99. The most of this, excepting a small balance they kept with which to start the new year, had been spent on the material out of which comforts for the soldiers had been made. They had knitted 344 pairs of socks, besides 51 pairs of a special kind for the Christmas box which was sent to the men from the district, 199 pairs of pyjamas, 84 surgical gowns, 12 hospital shirts, 6 pillows, 21 pillow slips, 4 quilts, 10 sheets, 19 towels, 63 bed jackets. All these things as well as 11 bars of soap, 10 tooth brushes, 66 candles, and 4 combs, were packed in boxes and sent to the headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross Society in Toronto.

The next year the officers that were elected to carry on the work of the society were :—

President—Mrs. W. J. Mellow.
1st Vice-President—Mrs. Earle Raymond.
2nd Vice-President—Mrs. S. B. Merrill.
Secretary—Mrs. Hubert W. Wagar.
Treasurer—Mrs. Charles Graham.

These officers retained their office until the close of the war, and in this second year of the existence of the society they raised the grand sum of $2,068.07.

It is a remarkable fact that though the organization, as a regular branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society, was formed so late in the history of the war, that these ladies were able to accomplish so much, both in money collected and goods forwarded. And it was that spirit manifested

in every last corner of the empire, the spirit of perseverance and diligence which put heart and encouragement into the lives of those at the front and enabled them finally to prevail.

MAPLE LEAF WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

Shortly after war was declared, Mrs. W. W. Farley, of Brighton, visited the county in the interest of Women's Institutes, and among other places, effected an organization in Ernesttown on the 21st of August, to be known as the Maple Leaf Women's Institute. Mrs. E. M. Brisco, of Ernesttown, was elected President, Mrs. Edward Kaylor, Morven, Vice-President, and Mrs. Will G. Fretts, of Hawley, Secretary-Treasurer, and with them were twelve other charter members. In November, 1914, the Institute turned its attention exclusively to war work, and from then on for the duration of the war no other interest engaged the attention of this society, and the organization which in 1914 began with fifteen members had grown steadily until by 1919 the membership reached seventy-two. At the end of the first Institute year the same executive was re-elected for the year 1915-1916. For the years 1916-1917 only one change was made, and that was in the Vice-Presidency, Mrs. J. B. Miller, of Morven, being elected to that office. For the years 1917-1918 the same executive carried on, and for the years 1918-1919 the following constituted the executive :—

President—Mrs. J. B. Miller.
Vice-President—Mrs. J. C. Creighton.
Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. Will G. Fretts.

To the Red Cross headquarters this organization sent 502 pairs of socks, 230 pairs of pyjamas, 25 quilts, 48 pillows, 391 towels, 12 sheets, 89 surgical shirts, 369 handkerchiefs, along with numerous scarfs, bandages, mouth wipes, and other hospital accessories.

Besides these regular contributions through the official

channels, socks valued at $36.00 were sent to Major Sneath, and generous contributions made to the prisoners-of-war and the motor ambulances.

Altogether cash contributions to this work amounted to $1,691.52, all of which was spent in war work. At the close of the war this organization turned its attention to the General Hospital, Kingston, assuming full responsibility for the furnishing and up-keep of a room there.

MARLBANK RED CROSS SOCIETY

While Marlbank is in Hastings County, and should not, strictly speaking, be dealt with here, yet it is situated on the border, and its interests are essentially linked up with those of Lennox and Addington. This is especially true in connection with the Red Cross Society, which was very directly connected with that in Napanee. No account of the war work of Lennox and Addington can be complete without a record of the contribution of this community.

The organization of a branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society was effected early in the war, when Mrs. F. F. Miller, the Vice-President of the Napanee branch, and some assistants motored out to aid in the work. After the meeting, which had been well advertised, was called to order, Mrs. Miller was asked to outline the plans and nature of the organization, and the method to be followed in marking and shipping material. After this had been done, the meeting proceeded to elect its officers. The following were the officers during the four years of the war :—

President—Mrs. A. Turkington.
Vice-President—Mrs. A. D. Allen.
Secretary—Mrs. W. E. Wilson.
Treasurer—Mrs. D. Axford.
Buying Committee—Mrs. A. D. Mason, Mrs. J. Pringle.
Convener of Giving-Out Committee—Mrs. J. Carscallen
Yarn and Knitting Conveners—Mrs. H. A. Allen, Miss B. Allen.

Cutting-Out Committee—Mrs. A. D. Allen, Mrs. E. Burleigh, Mrs. A. Mason.

Convener of Soldier Box Committee—Miss L. Brown.

Buying Committee—Mrs. R. York, Mrs. T. Kimmett.

Giving-Out Committee—Mrs. W. Revelle, Mrs. I. Pringle.

Under the capable management of these women this society did most excellent and thorough work. Over 700 pairs of socks were knitted and sent to headquarters, while 183 pairs were sent directly to soldiers from the district who were overseas. Seven large boxes were forwarded through the Red Cross Society to the front. An accurate account of the separate articles in these boxes was not kept, though the total number amounted to 7,218.

The money that was raised by the society was spent for materials, and many cash contributions were made to worthy patriotic causes. Money was sent to headquarters in Toronto, $10.00 was given to Lennox and Addington motor ambulance, and $25.00 to the Belgian Relief Fund.

In all, $1,134.61 was secured and distributed during the four years of their activity.

MORVEN RED CROSS SOCIETY

It was not until January 8th, 1918, that it was thought advisable to establish a separate branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society at Morven. All through the war the women of Morven, who are in proximity to Napanee, continued to work through one of the organizations in the town, but as the war continued, the difficulty of frequent trips to the town became an increasing burden and prevented them from utilizing their energies to the full for the soldiers.

Consequently a chartered branch was established, and though the figures herewith presented, constitute the report of one year only, it by no means indicates the total amount of work accomplished by these consistent and loyal women.

The officers and the office they held were as follows :—

President—Mr. Hugh Milling.

1st Vice-President—Mrs. J. F. Lake.

2nd Vice-President—Mrs. J. Albert Bell.

Secretary—Mrs. Geo. H. Clarke.

Treasurer—Mrs. C. Sharpe.

Conveners of Committees—Buying Committee, Mrs. Jas. Wilson; Cutting-out Committee, Mrs. A. Doller; Woollen Committee, Mrs. T. Bell ; Prisoners-of-War Committee, Mrs. (Rev.) Carruthers ; Packing Committee, Mrs. T. B. Lund.

The amount of money raised by the organization, including the grant from the Township Council of $600.00, amounted to $1002.07. The materials used were paid for out of this fund and a cash contribution of $100.00 given to Headquarters in Toronto, and a donation of $14.25 to the Prisoners-of-War Fund.

NAPANEE RED CROSS SOCIETY

The Napanee Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society already possessed an enviable record when the Great War broke out, for the society was organized in the first instance during the South African War, when under the presidency of Mrs. W. H. Wilkison, they had followed along the lines that were to prove so necessary and effective later on. The experience thus gained, enabled them to re-organize and carry on during the great war with celerity and efficiency, obviating many of the mistakes and delays that are contingent on a new organization unfamiliar with methods and plans of procedure.

On September 5th, 1914, a meeting was held in the Town Hall for all those interested in Red Cross work, and a goodly number responded to the invitation. The work of re-organizing the existing society was proceeded with. Mrs. F. F. Miller acted as chairman, and stated the object of the meeting. An election of officers was held, resulting

in the unanimous choice of Mrs. A. W. Grange as President, and Mrs. F. F. Miller was elected 1st Vice-President.

No time was to be lost, and immediately on the close of the meeting the newly elected executive met, with Mrs. Miller in the chair, and laid plans for the future. Thereafter for some weeks meetings were held every day, but as the weeks passed, and the machinery of organization began to function smoothly, the meetings were held weekly when work was given out, letters from headquarters read, and discussed, and the garments that had been turned in labelled and packed.

All this required money, and every conceivable method was adopted to secure the necessary funds, which amounted during the five years to the amazing sum of over $22,000. One of the methods adopted which deserves special note, as it shows not only the persistence and constancy of the women, but as well the value of accumulated small givings, was what was called "the cent a day fund". Little tin boxes,—in many cases ordinary cocoa tins,—were placed in every home in the town that would accept one, and into it was to be placed a cent a day. These tins, the regularly appointed canvassers called for monthly, and the amount thus collected averaged about ninety dollars a month.

For the first few months of its re-organization the society drew largely from rural centres in the county, but it soon became evident to the executive that better work could be accomplished if outside chartered branches were established, and so they set about the task. Altogether the Napanee Branch organized within the county fifteen other branches.

Besides the work that was undertaken in common with other societies all over the empire, two objects call for special note. The first was the purchase of a Motor Ambulance. This scheme had its inception in the councils of the Napanee Executive, but realizing the value of interesting others in the project, a Red Cross Executive of the county was formed, consisting of the Presidents of every

branch in the county, along with the Vice-President of the Napanee branch, Mrs. F. F. Miller, who became the chairman of this representative committee. The committee endorsed the plan, and promised financial assistance from their respective societies. The ambulance was purchased, and, before it was sent overseas, it was sent throughout the county for the purpose of letting the people see how their money had been invested. Two days were consumed in this work. On October 28th, 1915, members of the Napanee Executive climbed aboard the ambulance and started, calling at Hawley, Dorland, Conway, Adolphustown, Bath, Odessa, Wilton, Violet, Switzerville and Morven. At each place the car was drawn up in front of the public school, the children were dismissed and allowed to inspect it. The National Anthem was sung, and the car moved on. The next day the same plan was followed, and the northern townships visited. Calls were made at Strathcona, Newburgh, Camden East, Yarker, Colebrook, Moscow, Enterprise, Tamworth, Marlbank, Roblin and Selby. This was a master stroke of womanly strategy. Apart from the value of this ambulance to the soldiers and the military authorities, the purchase of it by the amalgamated branches served as a fine educational scheme, and united the various corners of the county in Red Cross work as nothing else would have done.

The success of the venture led the same County Executive to plan the second united activity, and in this case they equipped an operating room, complete in every detail in the Princess Patricia Canadian Convalescent Hospital at Ramsgate, England. The cost of this, $2400, was carried in the same manner as in the case of the ambulance by the various branches in the county.

These were but two of the hundreds of activities that were carried on by the Napanee Red Cross Society, the real worth of the organization, however, both to the county and to the empire, lay in the persistent, energetic and devoted work of women who day by day in their own homes, amid

the cares and duties of their family obligations, made time to sew and knit and work for the soldiers.

The following is an outline in brief of the activities of the organization with a list of officers and an account of moneys received and expended.

OFFICERS, 1914-1915

President—Mrs. A. W. Grange.
1st Vice-President—Mrs. F. F. Miller.
2nd Vice-President—Mrs. D. H. A. Daly.
Secretary—Miss Alma Thompson.
Treasurer—Mrs. H. Daly.
The Press—Miss F. Hall.

CONVENERS

Finance Committee—Mrs. J. Young.
Buying Committee—Mrs. W. Pruyn.
Cutting-Out Committee—Mrs. A. Woods.
Giving-Out Committee—Mrs. G. Hawley.
Woollen Committee—Mrs. W. S. Herrington.

OFFICERS, 1915-1916

President—Mrs. A. W. Grange.
1st Vice-President—Mrs. F. F. Miller.
2nd Vice-President—Mrs. Rud Perry.
Secretary—Mrs. G. A. Thompson.
Treasurer—Mrs. H. Daly.

CONVENERS

Finance Committee—Mrs. C. I. Maybee.
Buying Committee—Mrs. W. Pruyn.
Cutting-Out Committee—Mrs. A. Woods.
Giving-Out Committee—Mrs. G. Hawley.
Woollen Committee—Mrs. W. S. Herrington.
Refreshment Committee—Mrs. J. W. Robinson.
Prisoners-of-War Committee—Mrs. F. S. Wartman.
Princess Patricia Portrait Committee—Mrs. W. A. Grange.

OFFICERS, 1916-1917

President—Mrs. A. W. Grange.
1st Vice-President—Mrs. F. F. Miller.
2nd Vice-President—Mrs. Rud Perry.
Secretary—Mrs. G. A. Thompson.
Treasurer—Mrs. H. Daly.

CONVENERS

Finance Committee—Mrs. C. I. Maybee.
Buying Committee—Mrs. A. Woods.
Cutting-Out Committee—Mrs. W. Baker.
Giving-Out Committee—Mrs. G. Hawley.
Woollen Committee—Mrs. W. S. Herrington.
Refreshment Committee—Mrs. J. W. Robinson.
Prisoners-of-War Committee—Mrs. F. S. Wartman.
Princess Patricia Portrait Committee—Mrs. W. A. Grange.

OFFICERS, 1917-1918

President—Mrs. A. W. Grange.
1st Vice-President—Mrs. F. F. Miller.
2nd Vice-President—Mrs. Rud Perry.
Secretary—Mrs. G. A. Thompson.
Assistant Secretary—Miss H. Wartman.
Treasurer—Mrs. H. Daly.

CONVENERS

Finance Committee—Mrs. C. I. Maybee.
Buying Committee—Mrs. A. Woods.
Cutting-Out Committee—Mrs. W. Baker.
Giving-Out Committee—Mrs. G. Hawley.
Woollen Committee—Mrs. W. S. Herrington.
Refreshment Committee—Mrs. J. W. Robinson.
Prisoners-of-War Committee—Mrs. F. S. Wartman.
Princess Patricia Portrait Committee—Mrs. W. A. Grange.

OFFICERS, 1918-1919

President—Mrs. A. W. Grange.
1st Vice-President—Mrs. F. F. Miller.
2nd Vice-President—Mrs. N. Wagar.
3rd Vice-President—Mrs. Rud Perry.
Secretary—Mrs. G. A. Thompson.
Treasurer—Mrs. H. Daly.
The Press—Miss H. Wartman.

CONVENERS

Finance Committee—Mrs. C. I. Maybee.
Buying Committee—Mrs. A. Woods.
Cutting-Out Committee—Mrs. A. Alexander.
Giving-Out Committee—Mrs. G. Hawley.
Woollen Committee—Mrs. W. S. Herrington.
Refreshment Committee—Mrs. J. W. Robinson.
Prisoners-of-War Committee—Mrs. F. S. Wartman.

AUDITORS

Mrs. N. Wagar. Mrs. J. W. Robinson.

Money, to carry on the work of the Society, was raised in many ways :—

DONATIONS OF MONEY FROM LODGES

Orange Lodge, Napanee; Orange Lodge, No. 870, Napanee; Orange Lodge, Forest Mills; Ulster Royal Black Chapter, No. 381; L. O. L. No. 358.

DONATIONS OF MONEY FROM CHURCHES

St. Paul, Sandhurst; St. Thomas, Morven; Church of England, Hay Bay; Church of England, Hawley; St. Alban's, Adolphustown; Church of Annunciation, Chippewa; Church of England, Bethany; Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Napanee; Methodist Church, Morven; Methodist Church, Roblin; Methodist Church, Forest Mills; Methodist Church, Anderson; Methodist Church, Hay Bay;

Methodist Church, Centreville; Methodist Church, Hawley; Methodist Church, Gretna; Methodist Church, Adolphustown; Methodist Church, Wilton; Methodist Church, Bethany; Methodist Church, Sillsville; Methodist Church, Hayburn; Methodist Church, Wesley; Methodist Church, The Pines; Methodist Church, (Trinity), Napanee; Methodist Church, (Grace), Napanee.

DONATIONS OF MONEY FROM RED CROSS WORKERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY

Women's Institute, Conway ; Lennox Institute, Maple Leaf Branch; Women's Institute, Enterprise; Women's Institute, Adolphustown; The U. E. L. Chapter of the I. O. D. E., Napanee; Red Cross Society, Camden East; Red Cross Society, Newburgh; Red Cross Society, Selby; Red Cross Society, Moscow; Red Cross Society, Strathcona; Red Cross Society, Tamworth and Sheffield; Red Cross Society, Bath; Red Cross Society, Marlbank; Red Cross Society, Odessa; Red Cross Society, Yarker; Red Cross Society, Wilton; Red Cross Society, Switzerville; Red Cross Society, Enterprise; Red Cross Society, Centreville; Red Cross Society, Colebrook; Red Cross Society, Croydon; Citizens of Roblin; Citizens of Camden East; Citizens of Pleasant Valley; Citizens of Bath; Citizens of Richmond; Citizens of Sillsville; Citizens of Empey Hill; Citizens of Hayburn and The Pines; Red Cross Workers, Sharp's Corners; Red Cross Workers, Adolphustown; Red Cross Workers, Pleasant Valley; Red Cross Workers, Roblin; Red Cross Workers, Bethany; Red Cross Workers, Gretna; Red Cross Workers, Sillsville; Red Cross Workers, Hayburn; Red Cross Workers, Hay Bay; Red Cross Workers, Hawley; Red Cross Workers, Sandhurst; Agricultural Society, Napanee; First Aid, Napanee; Girls' fees from playing at the Strand; Fees, Election Night, at Armouries; Guests, Bon Echo Inn; Camden East Independent Telephone Line; Boy Scouts, Camden East; Ladies' Rifle Association, Napanee; Adolphustown Egg Circle; County Council; South Fredericksburgh

and Adolphustown Rural School Fair; G. T. Patriotic Association, No. 5, 6, and 7, Belleville.

DONATIONS OF MONEY FROM SCHOOLS

S. S. No. 2, Adolphustown; S. S. No. 5, Bath; Public School, Morven; Public School, Enterprise; Public School, Parma; Public School, No. 1, Conway; Public School, Bicknell's Corners; Public School, Sandhurst; Public School, Lime Lake; Public School, Hayburn; Public School, Selby; S. S. No. 25, Camden East; S. S. No. 3, Camden East; Miss Wall's School; S. S. No. 14, North Fredericksburgh; S. S. No. 4, North Fredericksburgh; S. S. No. 3, South Fredericksburgh; S. S. No. 4, South Fredericksburgh; S. S. No. 13, North Fredericksburgh; S. S. No. 19, North Fredericksburgh; S. S. No. 7, Hayburn; S. S. No. 18, Richmond; S. S. No. 1, Richmond; S. S. No. 10, Richmond; S. S. No. 16, Richmond; S. S. No. 18, Richmond; S. S. No. 11, Richmond; Public School, The Pines; Collegiate Institute, Napanee; Public Schools, Napanee.

DONATIONS OF MONEY AND SUPPLIES FROM CLUBS

The Red, White and Blue Club; The Blue Band Club; Yahoo Club; Edith Cavell Club; Young Girls' Sewing Club; Khaki Club; Napanee Bridge Club; Girls' Friendship Club; Daughters of Dorcas; Club of the Union Jack; Young Men's Club; The Lennox and Addington Motor Club.

DONATIONS OF MONEY FROM CHEESE FACTORIES

Cheese Factory, Bath; Cheese Factory, Napanee; Cheese Factory, Amherst Island.

PERSONAL DONATIONS

Amounted to $2,697.98.

MONEY WAS RAISED BY THE FOLLOWING METHODS

Chain Teas, Tag Days, Moving Picture Shows, Lectures, Food Sales, Sale of Pins, At Homes, Recitals,

Euchre Parties, Garden Parties, Dances, Base Ball Games, Concerts, Hockey Matches, Band Concerts, Sale of Princess Patricia Portraits, Booths in the Park and at the Automobile Show, Queen Alexandra Rose Day ($532.87), Afternoon Teas ($2,180.51), Mite Boxes ($3,124.07), Patriotic Fall Fair ($1,288.75), Raffles ($617.20).

THE FOLLOWING DONATIONS WERE RECEIVED

Quilts, Pillows, Pillow Cases, Sheets, Towels, Linen, Mouth-Wipes, Bandages, Cotton, Socks, Scarfs, Towelling, Sweater Coats, Shirts, Pyjamas, Mink Skins, Bed Spreads, Boudoir Caps, News-from-Home, Pieces of Lingerie, Centre Pieces, Canned Fruit, Chocolate, Gum, Cakes, Farm Produce, Watches, Sewing Machines, Table Covers, Fruit Dishes, Silver Basket, Silver Spoons, Biscuit Jar, Berry Spoon, Rose Bowl, Safety Razors, Flashlights, Flowers, Pencils, Tea Service, and Yokes.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES WERE SENT TO THE SOLDIERS

15 pairs Mittens, 76 Scarfs, 31 Knee Caps, 44 Cholera Bands, 56 pairs Bed Socks, 100 Balaclava Caps, 6 Pipes, 9 Sheets, 23 Packages Old Linen, 11 Pads, 33 Bed Pan Covers, 12 Fomentation Wringers, 25 Quilts, 58 Pillows, 117 Pillow Slips, 3197 Towels, 815 Wash Cloths, 971 Handkerchiefs, 102 Bed Jackets, 84 Flannel Day Shirts, 496 Hospital Shirts, 48 Hot Water Bottle Covers, 12 lbs. Absorbent Cotton, 8 lbs. Hospital Gauze, 12 rolls Adhesive Plaster, 1 lb. Boracic Acid, 1 lb. Vaseline, 176 Eye Bandages, 18 Vermin Suits, 36 Housewives, 47 News-from-Home, 108 Stretcher Caps, 9 Sweater Coats, 8364 Rolled Bandages, 636 Dressings, 4,263 Mouth Wipes, 807 Sets of Pyjamas, 536 Comfort Bags, 395 Wristlets, 11 Sponges, 9065 Pairs Socks, 750 Christmas Parcels.

WHAT THE SOCIETY DID DURING THE WAR

1. A Motor Ambulance was sent to France, donated

by the Red Cross Workers of the County of Lennox and Addington, the cost of which was $1684.85.

2. An Operating Room was fully equipped, in the Princess Patricia Canadian Convalescent Hospital, at Ramsgate, England, by the Red Cross workers of the County of Lennox and Addington, cost of the equipment being $2,400.

3. The Belgian Relief Fund received $636.60.

4. The Prisoners-of-War Department, London, England, received $1707.77.

5. The sum of $4117.24 was sent to Headquarters, Toronto.

6. $300.00 was sent to Queen's Stationary Hospital, Overseas, to equip twenty-five beds; and $404.60 was sent to Queen's Military Hospital, Kingston.

7. In addition to the supplies sent overseas, many boxes of supplies were sent to the soldiers in the Armouries; the R. A. F. camp at Deseronto; to Halifax at the time of the Disaster; to the Navy League of Canada, Halifax; and to the General Hospital, Kingston.

8. The Napanee Branch of the Red Cross organized fifteen Branches throughout the County.

GROSS RECEIPTS FOR EACH YEAR

1914-1915	$ 4034 81
1915-1916	6108 45
1916-1917	5366 34
1917-1918	5970 14
1918 to May 1st, 1919	1324 52
Total	$22804 26

RED, WHITE AND BLUE CLUB

Nothing better shows the spirit which animated the whole life of the community during those four years than the way in which even the smallest children banded them-

selves together and, forming their own little organizations, contributed in no small measure to the total of the county's participation in the great war.

Two such little groups in Napanee may be taken as exemplifying that spirit. The Red, White and Blue Club, and the Girl's Friendship Club. These are the only two of which there is information available, but almost every school and church had its organized body of juniors, who were constantly engaged in work for the soldiers. Of their own accord and without much assistance from their elders, who were too busy with other things, these little girls who were all under the age of 15 in 1915, came together week after week and succeeded far beyond even their own expectations. They assisted the larger organizations in the town by serving teas, by distributing tags on tag days, by making and rolling bandages by the thousands, and by doing a multitude of other little duties, which greatly relieved their elders of small but necessary tasks. Organized in September, 1915, the Red, White and Blue Club chose as their officers :—

President—Elizabeth Waller.
Secretary—Nora Gleeson.
Treasurer—Margaret Daly.

The next President was Mildred Roblin, and then later until the end of the war Margaret Daly held the office of President. Besides the smaller activities in which they were constantly engaged, they carried off successfully several more ambitious plays and entertainments. In these they were assisted by Mrs. Roy Root, Mrs. W. Waller, Mrs. H. Daly, Mrs. R. Holland, and Miss J. Baker.

The following is an account of the money that was raised and the methods that were employed. When the age of these girls is taken into consideration, the result is a splendid tribute to the young people who were doing the same or similar things throughout the length and breadth of the country :—

Proceeds from the Play, "The Rose Dream"	$185 00
Sale of Quilt	45 00
Japanese Bazaar	30 01
Play, "Pandora"	200 00
St. Patrick's Day Tea	20 00
	$480 01

This amount was distributed as follows :—$260.01 to the Red Cross Society for the ambulance fund, $200.00 to the Red Cross for the Belgium fund, $20.30 to the Red Cross for their afternoon tea fund.

THE GIRLS' FRIENDSHIP CLUB

The Girls' Friendship Club was another juvenile organization which did valuable work during this period. It was composed of seven girls all of the ages of ten and twelve years. They had seen their parents and elders for a long time working for the soldiers, so they must do the same. They came together to organize. It mattered not that the word organize was unknown to them. They had heard the others talking of a president, a secretary, and a treasurer, so they too must have these important officers. They knew absolutely nothing about the duties of the president and the secretary, but with the canny instinct of their sex they knew that one person called a treasurer held the money ; so they each wanted to be treasurer. After a stormy half hour Elizabeth Carmichael secured this lucrative office. That point settled, they proceeded to elect a president and Helen Davy was selected ; then the secretary was named, and Marian Roblin was elected.

They needed money and they wanted to make things. The money they collected in sufficient quantities to permit them to make a start. They bought material on which they worked the names of any and all who would pay for the privilege. These names were then embodied in a quilt, which they disposed of at a good price. They bought their

own material, made bandages, wash cloths, and many other useful but plain articles. They assisted at the Red Cross meetings. The articles they made, along with a cash contribution of $41.63, they gave to the Napanee branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society. This, along with $15.00 they donated to the Daughters of the Empire, constitutes a splendid record of a rather unique society.

NEWBURGH RED CROSS SOCIETY

In the Village of Newburgh the work which is usually done by a Red Cross Society was undertaken in the first instance by the W. C. T. U., as they had the machinery ready when war was declared. But the necessity for having a chartered branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society, with its official and expeditious channels for collection and distribution, was early recognized, and on March 1st, 1915, such a branch was organized and assumed all the work which the other organization had been carrying on.

The following officers were elected and served their successive terms :—

1915-1916

Honorary President—Mr. Joseph Paul.
President—Mr. H. M. Ryan.
Vice-President—Mrs. J. W. Courtney.
Secretary—Miss F. E. Shorey.
Treasurer—Mr. H. R. McHoull.

1917-1918

Honorary President—Mr. W. W. Adams.
President—Mr. H. M. Ryan.
Vice-President—Mr. T. A. Dunwoody.
Secretary—Miss F. E. Shorey.
Treasurer—Mr. H. R. McHoull.

1918-1919

Honorary President—Mr. H. M. Ryan.
President—Mr. T. A. Dunwoody.

Vice-President—Mrs. G. M. Walker.
Secretary—Miss F. E. Shorey.
Treasurer—Mr. H. R. McHoull.

The various committees were formed and all the ladies of the village were used in some committee or other, and did willingly and conscientiously the work that was assigned to them.

During the first year of its organization the society collected and secured by means of teas, concerts and other activities the sum of $547.01, in 1916 they secured $783.52, in 1917 they raised $1108.48, and in 1918 $799.59, making a total amount of money secured by this society of $3238.60. In all eighty boxes were sent overseas, containing 5972 articles, including 3039 pairs of socks, the total value of which was $6390.94. Gifts in cash to the Head Office in Toronto and to the Motor Ambulance Fund amounted to $653.70.

During the period covered by these statistics sub-branches were started by the Newburgh Society, at Camden East, Wesley, Strathcona and Centreville. All of these later became separate branches except Strathcona, but during the time that they were affiliated with Newburgh they assumed their full share of the responsibility, and contributed their full quota of labor and money.

A junior branch of the Newburgh Red Cross Society composed of school girls assisted very materially in the work of the society.

NORTH FREDERICKSBURGH RED CROSS SOCIETY.

This society, purely a rural one, was later in effecting a chartered organization than some other places. The women of the district had done war work through the Napanee organization. But as time passed, and the beligerants settled down to an endurance test, the need for a greater number of fully organized and chartered societies

became increasingly apparent. An organization was therefore decided upon as desirable and necessary.

Under well chosen officers who held the confidence and esteem of the community, the organization more than justified the faith of those who planned it.

Chairman—Mrs. H. Armstrong.

1st Vice-Chairman—Mrs. J. Card.

2nd Vice-Chairman—Mrs. E. Huffman.

Treasurer—Miss Lottie Parks.

Secretary—Miss Edith Baldwin.

Auditors—Mrs. Cuthill and Mrs. R. Robertson.

Buying Committee—Mrs. A. Parks, Mrs. H. Armstrong and Mrs. J. Cuthill.

Woollen Committee—Mrs. S. Baldwin and Mrs. E. Huffman.

Altogether the sum of $620.09 was raised by various means, some of which was sent to the Head Office in Toronto, while the remainder was spent on securing materials with which to work.

There were sent overseas, 498 pairs of socks, 70 pyjamas suits, 141 hospital shirts, 6 boxes and 9 stretcher-bearer caps. To the commission for French Relief were sent 62 pairs of socks, 61 pairs of stockings, 4½ pounds of yarn, 20 underskirts, 19 pairs of towels, 6 pairs trousers, 8 pairs of sheets, 6 shirts, 24 dresses, 1 paper of pins and 24 undersuits.

ODESSA RED CROSS SOCIETY

This branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society was organized October 6th, 1915, and continued throughout the whole period of the war. It is one of the splendid features of the Red Cross work in the county that never, during the whole period of the war, did the work cease. Long after the first enthusiasm had died down, the women, with unflagging zeal, kept pegging away, and the records show that as the war proceeded and the county became more

closely and compactly organized, the work was more efficiently handled. New branches were continually being formed, until every corner of Lennox and Addington possessed its own officially recognized organization.

The following officers led the affairs of the Odessa branch, planning ways and means of raising money, and spending it most economically :—

Honorary President—Rev. Joseph Barnes.

President—Mrs. J. H. Babcock.

1st Vice-President—Miss E. Shaw.

Treasurer—Mrs. E. P. Wood for the first year, and then followed in succession in this office Mrs. G. H. Remion, Mrs. Frank O'Neil, Miss Kate Kenyon.

Secretary—Mrs. J. E. Mabee.

Conveners of Committees—Finance Committee, Mrs. R. W. Anglin ; Buying Committee, Mrs. G. H. Remion ; Giving-Out Committee, Mrs. John Denyes ; Knitting Committee, Mrs. Joseph Barnes ; Cutting-Out Committee, Mrs. Herbert Burnett ; Look-Out Committee Committee, Mrs. James Kenny.

Auditors—Rev. Joseph Barnes, Mr. Harold Shaw, Mr. Albert Judge.

By teas, concerts, lectures, and various other methods of painless extraction, money was secured from a willing public, so that a total was raised of $3,481.43. This was all spent directly for materials out of which to make the needy garments, with the following exceptions : $100.00 to Belgian Relief, $25.00 to Queen's Military Hospital, Kingston ; $75.00 to the Lennox and Addington Motor Ambulance, $361.83 to the British Red Cross, and yarn to the value of $288.00 to the headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross in Toronto.

This society contributed a total of 1,616 pairs of socks, 243 suits of pyjamas, 241 hospital suits, 516 handkerchiefs, 56 feather pillows, 651 pillow slips, 351 towels, 259 property bags, 60 pairs bed socks, 71 sheets, 162 wash cloths, 380

rolls of bandages, 34 combined dressings, 56 quarts of jams and jellies, 112 mouth wipes, 31 pairs of surgical socks and 9 pairs of wristlets.

Besides the money already mentioned, the society sent to the Queen's Military Hospital a wheel chair and two webs of hospital gauze. The Mowat Hospital benefitted to the extent of 69 pairs of socks, 4 suits of pyjamas, and 15 pillow cases.

ROBLIN RED CROSS WORKERS

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church in Roblin was the organization through which the Red Cross work of the village was done. The ladies met monthly throughout the war at the homes of the various members, and at these meetings work was planned, material cut out, and after an afternoon of work, tea was served and a fee collected from the members in aid of the society. By means of these teas held monthly in this way the sum of $130.50 was realized, which was sent to the Napanee branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society. The women, with the help of all others in the community who were able, knitted 550 pairs of socks from yarn that was furnished by the Napanee branch. An accurate account of all articles made and shipped was never kept, as all donations went through the larger organization in the county town.

The officers of the Ladies' Aid during the war were :—

President—Mrs. Carleton Woods.

Treasurer—Mrs. Charles Kimmett, Sr.

Secretary—Mrs. Daniel Richmond.

SELBY RED CROSS SOCIETY

The Selby Red Cross workers organized in 1914, and continued as an active organization right on through to the end of the war. The officers who were chosen to direct and carry on the work of the society during the years 1914 and 1915 were :—

Honorary Presidents (for the period of the war)—Rev. E. B. Cooke and Rev. R. W. Irvine.
President—Mrs. R. W. Irvine.
Vice-President—Mrs. Alex. Denison.
Secretary—Mrs. F. B. Denison.
Treasurer—Mrs. E. B. Cooke.

1915-1916

President—Mr. Henry Martin.
Vice-President—Mrs. Alex. Denison.
Secretary—Mr. C. N. Lucas.
Treasurer—Mr. Fred. Sexsmith.

1916-1917

President—Mrs. Alex. Denison.
Vice-President—Mr. Fred. Sexsmith.
Secretary—Mrs. M. Windover.
Treasurer—Mrs. F. Amey.

1917-1918

President—Mrs. R. W. Irvine.
Vice-President—Mrs. W. J. Winter.
Secretary—Mrs. Henry Martin.
Treasurer—Miss Ethel Fitzpatrick.

During the first year of the war money to carry on the work was raised by means of public subscription, lectures, teas, and personal gifts. A lecture given by W. S. Herrington netted $98.75, Mr. R. Schermerhorn gave a generous contribution of $100.00, Professor Luck's lecture resulted in a net gain of $24.25, a tea given at Mrs. Casement's home gained $12.25, the Orangemen contributed $9.00, while a public patriotic collection of $27.50 brought the total to $271.85.

During 1915-1916 $330.85 was raised by personal monthly contributions, and for each of the years 1917 and 1918 the Richmond Council gave to the society the amount of $50.00 per month for eleven months of the year, thus

obviating the necessity of canvasses and private subscriptions. The total amount from all sources amounted to $1,702.70.

Besides cash contributions to the head organization in Toronto, the money was expended on materials with which to make the necessities and comforts for the men in the field and hospital. There were shipped to those in need 253 shirts, 373 hospital shirts, 1,030 pairs of socks, 32 pairs of wristlets, 38 pillows, 103 suits of pyjamas, 566 bandages, 40 quilts, 18 surgeon's aprons, and 20 Christmas boxes were sent each year to local boys at the front.

SWITZERVILLE RED CROSS SOCIETY

The Switzerville branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society was organized October 19th, 1915, and from then on until the close of the war met regularly and worked faithfully that they might do their share to relieve the discomforts of the soldiers in hospital and in trench. Little by little money was accumulated, materials were bought and transformed into useful articles of clothing and hospital supplies, until by the time the war ceased they had collected in cash over $1,500.00, and sent away boxes and bales valued at nearly $2,000.00.

These figures are but an inadequate representation of the amount of labor involved, for added to the actual work there were long drives to take and often over roads that were none too good, and through storms and snow that imposed as it did in all the rural districts added discomforts and greater risks.

The officers were :—

President—R. J. Brethen.

Vice-President—Mrs. Thos. Lewis.

Treasurer—Mrs. John Spafford.

Secretaries—Mrs. Russell Craig, Miss Annie Wilson.

Convener of Buying Committee—1915-1916 : Mrs. Arthur Parrott ; 1917-1918 : Mrs. R. J. Brethen.

The following is a report of their work by years :—

OCTOBER 19th, 1915, TO NOVEMBER 2nd, 1916

Life members, 3 ; annual members, 58 ; total receipts, $396.82 ; donations, $80.75 ; spent on Red Cross supplies, $354.30 ; spent for other supplies, $13.34 ; total payments, $367.64 ; balance on hand, $29.18 ; articles made and forwarded, 1,840, valued at $427.60.

1916-1917

Life members, 8 ; annual members, 60 ; total receipts, $357.59 ; donations, $182.35 ; spent on Red Cross supplies, $325.15 ; spent on other supplies, $4.00 ; total payments, $329.15 ; balance on hand, $28.44 ; articles made and forwarded, 928, valued at $552.95.

1917-1918

Life members, 8 ; annual members, 49 ; total receipts, $642.66 ; donations, $23.40 ; spent on Red Cross supplies, $628.87 ; total payments, $628.87 ; balance on hand, $13.79; articles made and forwarded, 743, valued at $640.40.

1918 TO JANUARY 21st, 1919

Life members, 8 ; annual members, 17 ; total receipts, $174.74 ; spent on Red Cross supplies, $19.68 ; spent on other supplies, $50.95 ; balance on hand, $104.11 ; articles made and forwarded, 336, valued at $239.45.

Total number of articles foorwarded, 3,847 ; value of articles, $1,860.40 ; total amount raised, $1,571.81.

U. E. L. CHAPTER OF THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE

The South African war was responsible for the creation of an organization which started from very small beginnings, but rapidly spread, and has played a part of ever-

increasing usefulness and influence in the national life of Canada as the years have passed.

It was during the year 1900, when the forces of Her Majesty were badly harassed on kopje and veldt that a few women banded themselves together as "The Guild of Loyal Women in South Africa" to combat by means of educational propaganda the undercurrent of anti-imperialism which was manifestly making headway. Almost simultaneously Mrs. Clark Murray, of Montreal, conceived the idea of an organization of larger scope, an organization which would include within its membership loyal daughters from all parts of the empire. She succeeded in her efforts to interest a few others in the idea, and soon an organization was effected known as the Daughters of the Empire, with Mrs. Murray as President. The organization soon spread, and the next year was incorporated as The Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire and Children of the Empire (junior branch). From then on the organization grew steadily. Chapters, as the branch societies were called, were established throughout the length and breadth of the country.

Lennox and Addington, a Loyalist county, proved fertile soil for the seeds of this new organization, and in 1910 Miss Catharine Welland Merritt, the honorary organizing secretary of the Order, met with interested women in the Historical Hall, Napanee, on the evening of November 8th, and effected an organization under the name of the "United Empire Loyalist" Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.

When war was declared the chapter like all the others was ready for service, and continued to render valuable assistance to the nation throughout the period of hostilities.

It is not the purpose of this brief resume of the war work of the chapter to make distinctions. If space permitted, and if the facts were available, the name of every member should receive honorable mention, for each

and every one, members and officers alike, long after the first enthusiasm had waned, and the long drawn conflict had robbed war of its glory and its power to thrill, plodded on in faith, devotion and hope to the end. But every organization to be effective must have adequate leadership and so there is presented herewith, the names of the women who through those trying years guided the affairs of the chapter so ably and well.

1914

Regent—Mrs. A. T. Harshaw.
1st Vice-Regent—Mrs. James H. Madden.
2nd Vice-Regent—Mrs. Wm. Templeton.
Secretary—Mrs. U. M. Wilson.
Treasurer—Miss Edna G. Richardson.
"Echoes" Secretary—Miss Mill.
Standard Bearer—Miss Simpson.

1915

Regent—Mrs. A. T. Harshaw.
1st Vice-Regent—Mrs. James H. Madden.
2nd Vice-Regent—Mrs. Wm. Templeton.
Secretary—Mrs. U. M. Wilson.
Treasurer—Miss Edna G. Richardson.
"Echoes" Secretary—Miss Mill.
Standard Bearer—Miss Simpson.

1916

Regent—Mrs. A. T. Harshaw.
1st Vice-Regent—Mrs. James H. Madden.
2nd Vice-Regent—Mrs. Wm. Templeton.
Recording Secretary—Miss Mary Bain.
Treasurer—Miss Edna G. Richardson.
Educational Secretary—Mrs. W. G. Wilson.
"Echoes" Secretary—Miss Mill.
Standard Bearer—Miss Chinneck.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. W. J. Campbell.

1917

Regent—Mrs. A. T. Harshaw.
1st Vice-Regent—Mrs. James H. Madden.
2nd Vice-Regent—Mrs. Wm. Templeton.
Recording Secretary—Miss Mary Bain.
Treasurer—Miss Edna G. Richardson.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. W. J. Campbell.
Educational Secretary—Mrs. W. G. Wilson.
"Echoes" Secretary—Miss Mill.
Standard Bearer—Miss Chinneck.

1918

Regent—Mrs. A. T. Harshaw.
1st Vice-Regent—Mrs. James H. Madden.
2nd Vice-Regent—Mrs. Wm. Templeton.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. J. E. Robinson.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. R. G. H. Travers.
Educational Secretary—Mrs. W. G. Wilson.
"Echoes" Secretary—Mrs. F. C. Bogart.
Treasurer—Miss Edna G. Richardson.
Standard Bearer—Miss Chinneck.

OFFICERS FOR COMMITTEE OF
WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC SERVICE AND RED CROSS WORK

1914—Treasurer, Miss Heck; Secretary, Mrs. Wm. Templeton; Buyers, Mrs. J. G. Daly, Mrs. R. G. H. Travers, Mrs. J. W. Robinson; Convener for Teas, Mrs. Wm. Templeton.

1915—Treasurer, Miss Heck; Secretary, Mrs. Wm. Templeton; Buyers, Mrs. J. H. Madden, Mrs. E. Costigan, Mrs. F. T. Dibb; Convener for Teas, Mrs. Wm. Templeton.

1916—Treasurer, Miss Heck; Secretary, Mrs. Wm. Templeton; Buyers, Mrs. Madden, Mrs. E. Costigan; Convener for Teas, Mrs. Wm. Templeton.

1917—Treasurer, Mrs. F. Howard; Secretary, Mrs. Wm. Templeton; Buyers, Mrs. F. Howard, Mrs. G. F. Ruttan; Convener for Teas—Mrs. Wm. Templeton.

1918—Treasurer, Mrs. F. Howard; Secretary, Mrs. E. J. Corkill; Buyer, Mrs. Howard; Convener for Teas, Mrs. Harshaw.

Including the Committee of Women's Patriotic Service and Red Cross Work, there were 125 members at work for the period of the war. There are at present 4 Life-members of the Chapter, and 88 members, total 92.

A balance sheet as a rule makes very uninteresting reading for the general public, for figures are dry and statistics become wearisome. But those who will give but a casual glance through the figures and facts contained in the following account, will be amazed at the amount and diversity of the work done by this organization. And thus they are presented in all their austere unattractiveness to preserve in permanent form the record of one society during the war.

Receipts.

U. E. Loyalist Chapter	$ 7084 83
U. E. Loyalist Chapter and Committee of Women's Patriotic Service and Red Cross Work	1971 29
Fund for Soldiers' families	220 25
Total Receipts	$ 9276 37

Disbursements.

Hospital Ship Fund	$ 570 00
Princess Mary's Xmas Gift Fund	8 50
Belgian Relief Fund	319 43
Belgian Flour Fund	20 00
British Red Cross	131 50
Xmas Gift Fund to Canadian Soldiers at the Front	36 00
Xmas Cards to Lennox and Addington Soldiers Overseas	6 30
Xmas parcels for Prisoners-of-War	19 25
Xmas gifts to married returned Soldiers in Napanee, December, 1917	40 00

Xmas parcels to Soldiers overseas from Napanee and vicinity, December, 1918	259 56
Maple Leaf Club annex	20 00
Overseas Tobacco Fund	7 00
Duchess of Connaught's Prisoners-of-War Fund	15 00
Prisoners-of-War	773 75
British Sailors' Relief Fund	25 00
Secours National for Belgian and Serbian Refugees in France	158 60
Y. M. C. A.	42 00
Gramaphone for a rest billet for Canadian Soldiers in France	34 41
French Relief	40 00
Navy League	400 00
Motor Transport Fund for Lt.-Col. the Rev. A. H. McGreer	500 00
Halifax Relief Fund	50 00
I. O. D. E. Home for unclaimed children in Halifax	50 00
Sailors' Comforts Committee, Halifax	53 00
"Friends of France" for relief of French children	133 00
Committee W. P. S. and Red Cross Work	1711 81
School for the Blind, Halifax	53 00
2 cases Condensed Milk	13 80
2 dozen Thermos Flasks sent to the "Watch", H. M. Dockyard, Halifax	25 00
Motor Ambulance from Lennox and Addington	136 50
Donation towards the equipment of an operating room in the Princess Patricia's Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Ramsgate, England	50 00
Materials	3313 03
Coal for Soldiers' families in Napanee	12 00
Xmas gifts to Soldiers' children in Napanee	9 00
Nurse for Soldier's wife	15 00
Donation for Mrs. Stevens' passage to England	25 00
Medical treatment and expenses for Soldier's wife	59 35
Total Disbursements	$ 9135 79

Cases sent Overseas, etc., 114, of which 25 were Relief cases to Belgians and French.

THOSE WHO WERE BENEFICARIES

Navy League of Canada, Valcartier Camp, Canadian Red Cross Society, United Empire Loyalists Association, Lady French, Scarves for Soldiers; Canadian Field Comforts Commission at Shorncliffe, England; Queen's Canadian Military Hospital at Shorncliffe, England; Sailors of North Atlantic Cruiser Squadron, Sailors of "Naval Watch" at Halifax, Men in Training from Napanee at Kingston, Christmas gifts to children of Napanee and County Soldiers at the Front, Men of 21st Battalion, C. E. F. at Kingston, Men of 39th Battalion, C. E. F. at Belleville, No. 4 General Stationary Hospital, University of Toronto; Lady Jellico, for Sailors of North Sea Fleet; No. 2 Stationary Hospital, at LeTouquet, France; No. 5 General Stationary Hospital, Queen's University, Kingston, in Egypt and France; Canadian War Contingent Association, London, England; Lady Jellico, for Naval Hospital and Sailors' Comforts; Secours National, French Red Cross; Little Hospitals of Brittany, Scottish Women's Hospital in Salonika, France, Serbia, Roumania and Russia; Mowat Memorial Hospital, Kingston, for tubercular Soldiers; "Friends of France" for French Hospitals, Comforts for Sailors at Halifax, Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, H. M. the Queen's Silver Wedding Shower, Victims of Disaster at Halifax, General Hospital, Kingston, for returned soldiers; Miss Goodhue, V. A. D., for Soldiers in France and England; Men of Lieut. A. B. Fennell's command, in France and England, Men of Capt. R. G. H. Travers' command in France.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES AND FIELD COMFORTS

Hospital and Surgical night-shirts, 545; grey and navy blue flannel day shirts, 89; hand-knitted socks, 2407; towels, 1848; surgical arm slings, 22; finger bandages, 36; cheese-

cloth handkerchiefs, 346; grey flannel nightingales, 3; grey flannel surgical pyjama suits, 60; face cloths, 551; operation stockings, 3 pairs; bandages of various widths, 4368; flannel and flannelette blankets, 10 pairs; personal property bags, 569; stretcher caps, 19; tray cloths, 267; wash cloths, 258; mouth wipes, 25360; packages absorbent cotton, 57; surgical dressings—compresses 1395, large pads 1428, small pads 944, rest pads 6; cheese-cloth vermin suits, 44; sleeveless sweaters, 20; pillow cases, 474; bed socks, 32 pairs; mitts, 49 pairs; pillows, 190; sheets, 207; hot water bottle covers, 34; knitted bedroom slippers, 22 pairs; Comfort bags (fitted), 54 ; balaclava caps, 105 ; wristlets, 368 pairs; scarves (knitted), 384; housewives (fitted), 120; cholera or health bands, 124; hospital kit-bags (fitted), 50; head bandages, 14; convalescent hospital slippers, 50 pairs; khaki handkerchiefs, 89; surgical lint, 12 lbs.; rolls surgical guaze, 4; batting (rolls), 5; stump pads Op. R. G., 3; Soldiers' scrap books, 9; small gauze sponges, 7060; pipes, 50; quilts, 26; packages, old linen and cotton, 20; Christmas parcels to Soldiers and Sailors, 500.

Large quantities of the following articles were forwarded in the "Comfort" cases :—Cocoa, chocolate, soups in tablets and tins, Oxo, chewing gum, maple sugar, raisins, maple leaves, razors, soap, games, adhesive plaster, boot laces, candles, insect powder, vaseline, tobacco, cigarettes, stationery, pencils, magazines, Christmas stories, Testaments and Gospels.

Manuals of French and German, prepared by Professors of the University of Toronto for troops in the Field, were sent to men from Napanee.

An Honor Roll for the Collegiate Institute, Napanee, was presented early in the war, for pupils who had enlisted in the Services or as Nursing Sisters.

The Committee of Women's Patriotic Service and Red Cross Work, and the local Belgian Relief Committee were organized by the Chapter, and worked under its direction.

During the war socks knitted by a half dozen ladies whose ages ranged from well on in the seventies to several years beyond eighty, were forwarded by the Regent to H. I. M. Queen Mary, Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, and His Majesty Albert King of the Belgians, as examples of work done by these aged ladies and to demonstrate what was being done in Lennox and Addington. Very gracious and appreciative acknowledgments were received from all these sovereigns, which are on file, and much treasured by the Chapter. The names of the ladies whose work was so honored are :—Mrs. Alex. Smith, Mrs. Thos. Casey, Mrs. Sydney Warner, all of Napanee; Mrs. Stover, of Violet, and Mrs. George Garrison, of Colebrook.

The following were honored by certificates executed by hand, and issued by the Canadian Field Comforts Commission. The certificates were sent to the U. E. L. Chapter, I. O. D. E. to be presented to these ladies for having knit by hand 200 pairs of socks for the soldiers :— Mrs. Duncan Miller, Napanee; Mrs. Richards, Napanee; Mrs. Kilpatrick, Napanee; Mrs. Martha Finkle, Napanee; Mrs. Bentley, Warkworth, Ont. Besides these, Mrs. Balfour, Mrs. Robert Boyes and Mrs. Detlor, who were well over the three score years and ten, continued to supply socks to the Daughters as long as they were able.

Donations of money were received from lodges, churches, fees, election night at armouries, Boy Scouts, Camden East, County Council, Town Council, schools, Collegiate Institute, Napanee Sunday Schools, St. Andrew's, St. Mary Magdalene, Trinity Methodist, "Girl's Friendship Club, Dr. and Mrs. McBain, Chicago, Ill. ; Daughters of Dorcas, Mrs. MacGregor's and Mrs. James Douglas' classes, "Yahoo" Club, individual members of Chapter and committee, "Merry Octagon" Club, Rev. A. J. Wilson, B.D., the Lennox and Addington Motor Club, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Wagar, Mrs. W. S. Detlor, Mrs. Peter Bogart, Judge Madden, Clarance M. Warner, The Robinson Co., F. Cottle, Esq., the "On-We-Glide" orchestra, Mrs. J. E. Eakins, Mr.

and Mrs. G. V. Maclean, Mrs. Shore Loynes, Mrs. George Shorey.

Personal donations—Friends in Colorado, California and Rhode Island, "Blue Band" Club, canvassers of Victory Loan campaign.

MONEY WAS RAISED BY THE FOLLOWING METHODS

"China" teas, moving picture shows, lectures, food sales, raffles, recitals, booths at the Automobile Show, luncheons, subscriptions to patriotic programmes, euchre parties, dances, afternoon teas, band concert, theatrical performance, sales on "Allied for Right" buttons, coin-card stockings, Mother Goose garden, and a war book for children.

MONEY CONTRIBUTED BY THE SOCIETY

Money was contributed by the society towards the Lennox and Addington motor ambulance, operating room in the Princess Patricia Canadian convalescent hospital at Ramsgate, Eng. ; Belgian Relief fund, Prisoners-of-War department, London, Eng. ; $500.00 towards motor transport to Lt.-Col. the Rev. A. H. McGreer, for his work benefitting our soldiers on the front line in France and Flanders; Belgian children, French children, repatriated people of Belgium, France and Serbia ; Navy League of Canada, sailors at Halifax, dependents of disabled and fallen sailors, victims of disaster at Halifax, unclaimed children of the disaster at Halifax, and the Belgian flour fund.

POST-WAR ACTIVITIES

Adoption of little French orphan girl in France, "Franco-Canadian Orphanage" in France ; $100.00 to the Great War Veterans, Napanee branch ; writing table for soldiers sent to Mowat Memorial hospital, Kingston, Ont.

Our cases have gone as far north as Edinburgh, Scotland, and as far east as Salonika and Cairo, Egypt.

U. E. L. BELGIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE

Shortly after Belgium had been over-run by the enemy, and as soon as news of the deplorable and distressed state of the inhabitants reached the outside world, a commission from several neutral nations for the purpose of rendering relief was organized, with Mr. Herbert Hoover as chairman. Immediately after, committees to co-operate with the commission were formed in other countries. Canada appointed such a committee, with headquarters in Montreal, under the direction of M. Maurice Goor, the Consul-General for Belgium in Canada.

Branches were established from time to time wherever there could be found a nucleus of interested and sympathetic men and women, and through the years until long after the armistice had been signed, these organizations continued their unselfish and untiring efforts. Food, clothes, and money were collected and sent through reliable channels to help the undernourished, to preserve the lives of the orphans, and to mitigate the loneliness and hardships of the prisoners of war.

In all this Lennox and Addington had a part. On October 23rd, 1917,the U. E. L. Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, formed a committee of Belgian Relief, under the chairmanship of Mrs. F. S. Richardson, of Napanee. The work in the first instance was designed to be purely financial, and for this purpose a number of canvassers were appointed to cover the town and solicit monthly subscriptions, but on receipt of a letter from the President of the Ontario branch, urging the need of children's clothing, it was decided to undertake a share in that as well.

DAUGHTERS OF DORCAS

A separate organization, "The Daughters of Dorcas", came into being about this time, and assumed the responsibility for this phase of Belgium work. About a dozen young ladies met every Tuesday and Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. R. Dickenson, to plan and sew. This little

band of faithful and consistent workers maintained their organization from November, 1917, until February, 1919, and many letters appreciative of their help were received. Altogether over fifty complete layettes were made, comprising twenty-five garments each, and thirty dresses for girls of adolescent age. Specially appreciated was the careful and dainty "extra" work done on the garments to give them that home-made touch so much sought after and admired by women everywhere.

They raised the money with which to buy the material they used, and were able as well to give cash contributions to the Daughters of the Empire, to the local branch of the Red Cross Society, and to the local Orange Lodge and the Oddfellows' Order. The money donated to the fraternal orders was used by them for boxes sent to their members overseas.

The following is the organization and statement of money collected and expended, together with the number and value of boxes shipped by the Napanee Belgian Relief Committee :—

Convenor—Mrs. F. S. Richardson.
Secretary—Mrs. J. L. Boyes.
Treasurer—Mrs. J. G. Daly.
Auditors—Mrs. W. J. Trenouth and Miss Elva Locklin.

Total cash collected and donated	$	753 17
	$	753 17

Cash sent to Head Office, Toronto	$	692 07
Paid Robinson & Co., Ltd., for flannel, etc., for infants' garments		43 53
Paid McIntosh Bros., for flannel, etc., for garments		14 61
Paid F. L. Hooper, for toilet articles, etc		2 50

Paid Saad & Co., for end of flannel.....	50
Paid stamp and postage on cheques, letters, etc	56
	$ 753 77

Clothing donated and repaired for Belgian Relief shipped to Head Office, 10 boxes in all, valued at $263.85.

WESLEY AND HINCH RED CROSS SOCIETY

During the first two years of the war an organization under the guidance of Mrs. Jos. Tait as President, worked as a sub-branch of the Newburgh Red Cross Society. All contributions both of money and of articles were sent through that organization and credited there; but in October, 1916, the workers re-organized and took out a charter as a branch of the parent society.

Honorary President—Rev. Mr. Farnsworth.

President—Mrs. John Wartman.

Vice-President—Mrs. Robert Cook.

Secretary—Mrs. Joseph Paul.

Treasurer—Mrs. J. H. Allen.

Two committees were appointed. A Finance Committee consisting of Messrs. E. W. Breault and R. B. Price, and a Buying Committee, of which Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Cook were the members.

During the two years that they continued as a separate organization, by means of entertainments, teas, private subscriptions and allocations from the township council, the society raised over $1800, all of which was expended economically and wisely on comforts and hospital equipment. $291.00 was forwarded to headquarters for medical supplies, while the remainder bought the material out of which the following articles were made :—1070 pairs of socks, 178 suits of pyjamas, 347 hospital shirts, 100 towels, 68 handkerchiefs, 22 sheets, 12 personal kit bags. These were packed in 21 bales and were sent on their mission of mercy across the sea.

WILTON RED CROSS SOCIETY

From March 15th, 1915, when a branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society was started, until March 15th, 1919, when the final report was presented, the women of Wilton met every Friday in the Methodist Church to plan and work for the soldiers. During that time every device that woman's ingenuity could conceive was utilized to raise money with which to carry on their unselfish labors. Like all other similar organizations, the work done at the weekly meeting was but a very small part of the whole accomplished, for it was in their own homes, crowded in between the regular duties of the day that the work which was planned on the Friday was really done.

The officers who at the initial meeting were chosen for the first year were :—

President—Mrs. Wm. Mills.
1st Vice-President—Mrs. L. H. Perry.
Secretary—Miss Pearl Switzer (since deceased).
Treasurer—Mrs. Wm. Amey (since deceased).
Convener of Buying Committee—Mrs. A. W. Babcock.
Convener of Cutting Committee—Mrs. Robert Miller.
Convener of Giving-Out Committee—Mr. F. W. Davy.
Convener of Socks Committee—Mrs. Charity Davidson.

The officers for 1916-17-18 were :—

President—Mrs. Wm. Mills.
1st Vice-President—Mrs. J. G. Miller.
Secretary—Miss Pearl Switzer.
Treasurer—Mrs. Wm. Amey.
Convener of Buying Committee—Mrs. Robt. Miller.
Convener of Cutting-Out Committee—Mrs. Arch. Simmons.
Convener of Giving-Out Committee—Mrs. N. B. Switzer.
Convener of Socks Committee—Mrs. Charity Davidson.

For the terms 1918 and 1919, the following constituted the executive :—

President—Mrs. Wm. Mills.
Vice-President—Mrs. J. G. Miller.
Secretary—Miss Mary Crawford.
Treasurer—Mrs. Wm. Forsyth.

During the years of the war the Wilton women through this society made the following articles :—827 pairs socks, 20 pairs bed socks, 175 pairs operating socks, 173 night shirts, 1610 towels, 138 suits pyjamas, 429 pillow cases, 126 sheets, 239 bandages, 120 face cloths, 1232 mouth wipes, 24 khaki handkerchiefs, 504 cheese-cloth handkerchiefs, 11 stretcher caps, 8 quilts, 24 comfort bags, 16 knitted wash cloths, 4 covers, and a great number of assorted articles. Boxes were sent to soldiers each Christmas, and a barrel of canned fruit despatched to headquarters. Most of the hospital equipment was sent to the Queen's Overseas Hospital.

The following is an account of the work done year by year, and the amount of money raised, with a brief synopsis of the total :—

SEPTEMBER 21st, 1915, TO OCTOBER 15th, 1916

Life Members	1	
Annual Members	66	
Associate Members	11	
Total Receipts		$ 740 10
Forwarded to Headquarters		100 00
Spent on Red Cross supplies		448 00
Donation		98 70
Total payments		646 70
Balance on hand		93 40
Articles made and forwarded	2419	

1916-1917

Life Members	1	
Annual Members	46	
Associate Members	11	
Total Receipts		$ 628 43
Forwarded to Headquarters		50 00
Spent on Red Cross supplies		439 18
Donation to Frances Day		20 00
Total payments		509 18
Balance on hand		119 25
Articles made and forwarded	2009	

1917-1918

Life Members	9	
Annual Members	50	
Associate Members	17	
Total Receipts		$ 926 76
Forwarded to Headquarters		50 00
Spent on Red Cross supplies		560 67
Donation		39 15
Total payments		696 13
Balance on hand		263 59
Articles made and forwarded	2721	

JANUARY, 1919, TO MARCH 15th, 1919

Annual Members	8	
Life Members	9	
Forwarded to Headquarters		$ 174 94
Donation to Belgium Relief		8 00
Balance on hand		30 84
Articles forwarded	171	

Total number of articles forwarded	7312	
Value of articles		$ 1921 63
Total amount raised		2501 07

SHEFFIELD RED CROSS SOCIETY

On February 11th, 1915, a public meeting was held in the Town Hall, Tamworth, for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society. Mrs. Needham from Toronto was present and gave an outline of the organization that was needed, as well as a description of the nature of the work to be done, and the method of marking and shipping the bales. After the address, the following organization was effected :—

Honorary Presidents—(The resident Clergy of Sheffield), Rev. Jos. Barnes, Rev. J. W. Jones, Rev. A. M. Little, and Father Carey.

President—J. R. Pickering.
Vice-President—Hugh Elliott.
Treasurer—C. R. Jones.
Secretary—Miss Way.

During the first three months two changes were made in the secretaryship. Miss O'Brien succeeded Miss Way, and Mr. Jas. Aylsworth succeeded Miss O'Brien. With those changes the organization continued to function throughout the first year, and was successful in raising a considerable amount of money and in shipping overseas many bales of useful articles which had been made by the women throughout the township. Altogether $556.99 passed through the treasurer's hands. $125.00 of this had been sent to the Canadian Red Cross Society Headquarters in Toronto, and the rest spent on material out of which the soldier comforts were made.

At the first annual meeting the following executive was elected :—

President—C. G. Coxall.
Vice-President—Hugh Elliott.
Treasurer—C. R. Jones.
Secretary—James Aylsworth.

During the following year, 1916, the total receipts were $798.22. $200.00 of this was sent to Toronto Head Office,

and $200.00 given as Tamworth's share towards the Lennox and Addington Motor Ambulance. $160.00 was spent in hospital furnishings. The balance was used for material.

For 1917 the officers of the society were :—

President—Mrs. C. G. Coxall.
Vice-President—Miss Cassie Elliott.
Treasurer—Mrs. C. R. Jones.
Secretary—Miss Hattie G. Reid.

The total receipts for this year were $789.36, of which $100.00 was sent to Toronto, and the rest expended in material.

During 1918 the officers who guided the affairs of the society were :—

President—Miss Nellie Close.
Vice-President—Mrs. Henry Piper.
Treasurer—Mrs. C. R. Jones.
Secretary—Miss H. E. Reid.

During this year a committee composed of A. B. Carscallen, Rev. E. E. Harrington, L. Way, F. D. O'Connor, M.D., C. G. Coxall, J. A. Hunter, G. H. Richardson, W. J. Paul, M.P., Rev. S. G. Rorke and C. R. Jones, formed what was known as the Sheffield Campaign Committee, whose object was to raise money to assist the local Red Cross. A thorough canvass of the township was made and the result was a collection of $3117.25 was realized. A large part of this was given to the Tamworth Red Cross Society, which materially assisted their finances and enabled them to show gross receipts during that year of $2219.49. Of this amount $1250.00 was sent to Head Office in Toronto, while the balance was used to buy material for the articles to be shipped overseas.

The balance of "The Sheffield Campaign Fund" became the nucleus of the fund out of which the Memorial Monument to the fallen heroes was later erected.

As an indication of the organizations which contributed to the total budget, and the generosity of the whole com-

munity, the following list of activities and moneys is presented :—

1916

Lecture, W. S. Herrington	$ 42 10
School concert under auspices of Mr. Fletcher and Miss Rorke	64 55
Public School concert in charge of Miss Detlor	13 75
Basket Ball Club	25 00
A. F. and A. M. Lodge	10 00
Ladies' Aid, Methodist Church	10 00
Eckhardt Concert	18 35
Masonic Supper	125 00
Orange Supper	53 10
Work Room teas	170 00

1917

W. S. Herrington's lecture	$ 52 80
Sale of papers by Public School children in charge of Mrs. Alkenbrack and Miss Reid	59 88
Sale of quilt	82 95
Concert and picture show	61 00
Bernard Hiron's concert	50 00
Tamworth Continuation School collection	30 85
Rural School Fair lunches	66 75
Sale of books, H. E. Reid	6 00

During the whole period of the war the Orange Hall was given lighted and heated to the Red Cross workers as a work room.

A synopsis of the total money secured by this society, and devoted exclusively to war purposes follows :—

	Receipts.	Cash to Toronto
1915	$ 556 99	$ 125 00
1916	798 22	100 00
1917	789 36	100 00
1918	2219 49	1250 00
	$ 4364 06	$ 1575 00

YARKER-COLEBROOK RED CROSS SOCIETY

No more efficient and loyal body of women could be found than those who constituted the membership of this organization. Beginning their mission of mercy a short time after war was declared, they never ceased until after the armistice had been signed. The name on the charter of the organization is the "Yarker Branch", but as Colebrook was only a mile or two distant, it was deemed wise in the interests of the work that the two villages should co-operate. For this reason the branch was known as the Yarker-Colebrook branch, and no distinction existed. All were members of the organization, and all gave liberally and unstintedly of their time and money throughout the whole period of the war.

During 1914 and 1915 those who held office in the society were :—

President—Mrs. W. D. Wilson, Yarker.
Vice-President—Mrs. Norman Boyce, Colebrook.
Secretary—Mrs. A. W. Benjamin, Yarker.
Treasurer—Mrs. J. C. Connolly, Yarker.
Convener of Finance Committee—Mrs. W. B. Dunn, Yarker.
Convener of Cutting-Out Committee—Mrs. A. W. Connolly, Yarker.
Convener of Receiving Committee—Mrs. F. E. Benjamin, Yarker.
Convener of Buying Committee—Mrs. Salisbury, Colebrook.

1915-1916

President—Mrs. Norman Boyce, Colebrook.
Vice-President—Mrs. Amos Huffman, Moscow.
Secretary—Mrs. A. W. Benjamin, Yarker.
Treasurer—Mrs. J. C. Connolly, Yarker.
Finance Committee—Mrs. Montgomery, Yarker.
Convener of Wool Committee—Mrs. Edgar, Yarker.

Conveners of Buying Committee—Mrs. W. A. Connolly and Mrs. T. M. Galbraith.

Receiving Committee—Mrs. J. Watt.

1916-1917

President—Mrs. Norman Boyce.

Vice-President—Mrs. A. Huffman.

Secretary—Mrs. A. W. Benjamin.

Treasurer—Mrs. J. L. Gardiner.

Finance Committee—Mrs. Henry Walker.

Buying Committee—Mrs. J. Freeman and Mrs. G. Lee.

Cutting-Out Committee—Mrs. Montgomery.

Receiving Committee—Mrs. Galbraith.

Wool Committee—Mrs. Salisbury.

Packing Committee—Mrs. Emberley and Mrs. A. Martin.

1917-1918-1919

President—Mrs. Boyce.

Vice-President—Mrs. Huffman.

Secretary—Mrs. A. W. Benjamin.

Cutting-Out Committee—Mrs. G. Lee.

Receiving Committee—Mrs. J. Wright.

Wool Committee—Mrs. Connolly.

Packing Committee—Mrs. H. A. McCarthy and Mrs. Freeman.

These were the officers and conveners of committees who planned the work and organized the efforts of the women of the district, and how well they succeeded can be estimated by the fact that during the period of the war this society sent overseas 3,927 pairs of socks, 2,244 suits of pyjamas, 1,320 hospital shirts, 150 caps, besides thousands of other useful articles, such as towels, wristlets, scarfs, bandages, wash cloths, and hot water bottle covers. Every Christmas, too, the boys of this district, who were serving their country, were remembered with a generous box.

The money for all this was received through public subscriptions, entertainments, concerts and teas. For the

last eight months of the war a gift from the Township Council of $125.00 a month was received by the society. Altogether there passed through the treasurer's hands the sum of $5,650.38, and besides paying for all material used and contributing generously to the head office, the society donated $100.00 towards the ambulance sent overseas from the county, $50.00 to the I. O. D. E. at Napanee, and $200.00 to the British Red Cross.

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR CURRIE
Commander of the Canadian Corps

PART II
THE HONOR ROLL

If anyone before the war had asked the question : "What would happen if Canada were called upon to raise an army to face the trained army of Germany ?" most of us would have evaded the question. The very thought of Canadians being engaged in any war would have been too repulsive for serious consideration ; but, if forced to answer the question, we probably would have admitted that our boys would have been no match for the Germans and could have given many good reasons for arriving at such a conclusion. We now know better. No troops on the Western Front struck more terror into the Huns than those same Canadians of whose prowess and powers of endurance we ourselves were not so sure until we saw them put to the test. When we consider that Lennox and Addington is an agricultural county and that our farms are undermanned under normal conditions, we have good reason to be proud of the large number who responded to their country's call at a time when every agriculturist was especially urged to increase his production.

Every effort has been made to secure the name of every man who joined the army and who might fairly be claimed as belonging to this county. It is a striking characteristic of the discharged Canadian soldiers that they have no desire to talk about their experiences in the army. They will sometimes impart some information about a comrade, and in this way we may learn the particulars of a thrilling adventure, but rarely will the hero of the incident

volunteer any information himself. It was in this way that the following story was gleaned from an authoritative source. It concerns two Canadian aviators on the Bulgarian front. One of them was a Napanee boy, modest and retiring. The incident well illustrates how far astray we were in our estimate of our own boys. The story was told by an Imperial officer. "You never can tell what those irresponsible Canadians will do next. Two of them went up one morning for the usual early stunt, chiefly to keep their machines in tune and notice if there was anything out of the way across the enemy lines, a more or less perfunctory task. It was cloudy and little was to be seen but nebulous cliffs. The prospect did not interest them, so the leader suddenly dived down through the bank, signalling his companion to follow. They found a long Bulgar supply train immediately below, which they proceeded to bomb, flying back and forth within a few yards of the ground and within easy range of any kind of weapon. The whole convoy was practically destroyed and then the two went home to breakfast. These daring young devils are at once my despair and greatest pride."

It might be mentioned incidentally that this same squadron had over eighty enemy planes to its credit with the loss of only one of its own.

In response to notices in the press, posters distributed throughout the county, and thousands of letters directed to persons from whom we hoped to secure reliable information, we have received hundreds of names of individuals purporting to be members of the Canadian army who belonged to this county. These have been followed up and much useful information has been received which will be properly indexed and preserved in the archives of the society for future reference. In a work of this character we are not able to give more than a brief indication of the service rendered. It should, however, be sufficient to enable future generations to identify the men whose names are here enrolled and to point with pride to the fact that in

the Great War of 1914-1918 the honor of the family name was creditably upheld.

Thomas Abrams, a farmer, of Enterprise, enlisted with 146th and was transferred to the Machine Gun Corps. He was in the service three years.

N. W. Albertson, of Napanee, served in the 146th.

Ibra Alcombrack, of Camden East, served in the Canadian Army.

E. V. Alford, of Camden East, joined the 2nd Depot Battalion.

Edward Allaire, of Flinton, enlisted in the 230th.

Blake Driver Allen, of Moscow, served in the R. C. F. A.

Calvin Allen, of Moscow, was a member of the Eastern Ontario Battalion.

Clarence Allen, of Adolphustown, was in the Canadian Army.

G. Allen, of Napanee, was in the 3rd Depot Battalion.

H. J. Allen, of Napanee, was in the 2nd Eastern Ontario Battalion.

William Allen, of Napanee, served as signaller.

John B. Allison, enlisted with the Mechanical Transport Section of the Canadian Army Service Corps, sailed for Siberia 17th November, 1918, and returned to Canada the following June with rank of Sergeant.

Elmer Alton, railway trainman, of Yarker, enlisted with 146th and saw twenty-eight months service in France and Belgium and was once wounded. He was raised to rank of Corporal.

Ernest Anderson, accountant, enlisted in Winnipeg with the 197th and served with the 107th and the 2nd Battalion of Canadian Engineers. He was discharged in May, 1919, as Sergeant Anderson.

Walter Anderson, of Erinsville, was in the Eastern Ontario Battalion.

W. H. Anderson, enlisted in April, 1917, in 72nd Queen's Battery, and was afterwards transferred to the

10th Battery. He was discharged in April, 1919, and is now in the Merchants Bank at Calgary.

Montague Anions, of Adolphustown, enlisted in September, 1914, with the R. C. H. A. at Kingston, went overseas in March, 1915, and crossed to France in the following month and fought with the artillery until April, 1916, when he was wounded at Vimy Ridge. After recovering from his wounds he returned to the front in March, 1917, was again wounded and invalided home from the effects of enteric fever.

Howard LeRoy Armstrong, of Napanee, joined the Royal Air Force.

William Henry Armstrong, formerly of Tamworth, enlisted at Winnipeg with the 107th and was afterwards transferred to the Engineers. He was wounded in the lung and also severely in the hand. He was in the service three and one-half years.

Arthur Ashley, of Camden East, joined the Canadian Forces.

John Ashley, of Napanee, served in the 59th Battalion.

John Ashley, of Camden East, was in the Canadian Forces.

Claude V. Asselstine, of Wilton, was a graduate in Science of Queen's University. He enlisted in 1916 and reached France in time to serve as a signaller through the great battles of the last two years of the war. He entered Mons with the victorious Canadians. He was once gassed.

Isaac Asselstine, of Odessa, was a member of the Royal Air Force.

T. Asselstine, of Napanee, served with the 155th Battalion.

S. I. Atkins, of Northbrook, joined the 146th Battalion.

Walter Hugh Axford, enlisted at Belleville with the Field Ambulance and was afterwards transferred to the 7th Canadian Cavalry. He was three years in the service.

H. Aylesworth, of Newburgh, served as a gunner in the Canadian Field Artillery.

John Bell Aylsworth, was a student at Queen's and enlisted with the 67th Battery and served with the 3rd Brigade Canadian Garrison Artillery. He resumed his studies at Queen's upon being discharged in July, 1919.

McGillivray Aylesworth, of Newburgh, was a student-at-law. He enlisted at the beginning of the war and crossed with the first contingent. He was wounded and gassed, demobilized in May, 1919, and resumed his studies at Osgoode Hall.

E. Babcock, of Wilton, was in the 3rd Depot Battalion.

Fred E. Babcock, of Yarker, was a dental student at Toronto. He enlisted in the spring of 1917 with the Canadian Army Dental Corps, and after two months service returned to Canada, by orders, to complete his course.

Harry E. Babcock, of Napanee, enlisted with the 155th, was transferred to the 4th C.M.R., and took part in many heavy engagements in France and Belgium.

Harry LeRoy Babcock, of Yarker, enlisted in December, 1915, in the 146th, and after the usual training reached the front line trenches in France in April, 1917, and was attached to the 20th. He was twice a casualty, once wounded and once laid up with trench fever. He was commissioned in the Royal Air Force as 2nd Lieutenant in June, 1920.

J. Allen Babcock, of Napanee, served with the 146th Battalion.

Judson Babcock, of Odessa, served with the 80th Battalion.

Kenneth Babcock, son of Torrance Babcock, of Wilton, enlisted with the 146th, was transferred to the 95th, and served fifteen months with the Forestry Corps in France.

Stanley W. Babcock, of Napanee, enlisted with the 155th, was transferred to the 21st, and served in France on the bombing squad with this regiment. He was twice wounded.

Edwin A. Baker is one of the most distinguished of Canada's volunteers. He was an electrical engineer and

had had considerable military training. He enlisted on the 16th August, 1914, and after training two months at Valcartier was transferred to Kingston with the rank of Lieutenant in the Queen's Engineers. He went to England in April, underwent further special training and was sent over to France and Belgium in September, 1915. He saw only one month's actual service ; but it was a most valuable service to the army and most disastrous to himself. He was engaged in trench and mine tunnelling, and on the 8th March, 1916, while repairing trenches blown up by German mines, a German bullet pierced the bridge of his nose, completely destroying the sight of both eyes. He had been promoted to a captaincy and, for his initiative upon the occasion of receiving the wound, he received the French Croix de Guerre and was decorated with the Military Cross by King George at Buckingham Palace. After the wound was healed he took the general course of training given to blinded soldiers at St. Dunston, and returned to Canada in August, 1916. He proved to be a most apt pupil and was himself largely responsible for the incorporation of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind.

Eleanor Baker, of Napanee, lost two brothers, Herbert and Henry, in the war. She spent eighteen months as nursing sister in Queen Alexandria Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve at the British General Hospitals Nos. 8 and 9, at Rouen, France.

G. F. Baker, of Ernesttown, enlisted in the 2nd Depot Battalion.

Wilbur Baker, of Collins Bay, a brother of Capt. Edwin A. Baker, saw thirty-eight months service in the Canadian Army, taking part in the following battles :—Hill 70, Passchendaele, Amiens, Arras, Cambrai, Valenciennes, and Mons. He was with the 2nd Brigade Machine Gun Corps and the 1st and 4th Division Ammunition Column.

I. Barr, of Napanee, was in the 2nd Depot Battalion.

J. Barry, of Moscow, joined the 2nd Depot Battalion.

Harold Baughan, of Napanee, was engaged as an audi-

tor in Jersey City and enlisted and served for twenty months with the Canadian Forestry Corps, and was promoted to the rank of Corporal.

Maitland A. Beard, of Napanee, enlisted with the 39th and after five months training was stricken down with spinal meningitis and was declared physically unfit for the army.

Roy Bebée, of Vennachar, enlisted in the 146th Battalion.

B. D. Beckett, of Napanee, served with the Canadian Forces.

Albert L. Benn, of Colebrook, enlisted with No. 1 Construction Corps, saw service in France and Belgium for twenty-five months and held the rank of sergeant at his discharge.

George Benson, of Enterprise, was in the Canadian Forces.

John Bentley, of Napanee, served in the Forestry Corps.

John Berry, of Moscow, was in the Army Service Corps.

Thomas Berry, of Kaladar, enlisted first with the 146th and afterwards with the 254th, and was discharged from both battalions owing to ill health.

John Bey, of Cloyne, was a member of the 146th Battalion.

Claude Bilton, of Enterprise, was thirty-seven months in uniform and saw two years' service in France with the 4th C. M. R. He passed through many great battles, was wounded in the leg at Hill 70, was once mentioned in despatches for his splendid work under heavy fire, and was decorated by the Prince of Wales with the Belgian Croix de Guerre for bravery in the field.

Norman J. Blakely, of Camden East, served in the 146th Battalion.

Kenneth Blow, of Moscow, joined the 253rd Battalion.

Richard F. Bonney, of Odessa, served in the 1st Central Ontario Battalion.

Oscar Boomhower, of Napanee, served in the 21st Battalion.

S. Boomhower, of Northbrook, was in the 3rd Special Service Corps.

William Boomhower, of Napanee, served in the 155th Battalion.

Amos Bosley, of Flinton, joined the 2nd Depot Battalion.

Albert Both, of Denbigh, joined the 146th in 1916.

Henry A. Both, of Denbigh, was a member of the 1st Eastern Ontario Battalion.

Samuel Both, of Denbigh, served in the Canadian Forces.

George Botting, of Sillsville, was in the Overseas Forces.

N. Brachie, of Flinton, was in the 254th.

Louis Breault, of Centreville, served in the 90th Battalion.

Joseph Breen, of Enterprise, was in the Eastern Ontario Battalion.

Harry J. Bristol, of Napanee, enlisted with the 59th, was promoted to the rank of sergeant,served with the 21st Battalion and received his discharge in July, 1919.

C. F. Brochie, of Flinton, served with the 254th Battalion.

Peter Brough, of Flinton, was a member of the 3rd C. G. R.

George W. Brown, of Napanee, was in the 146th Battalion.

Marshall Brown, of Cloyne, enlisted with the 146th, was transferred to the Railway Construction Corps and returned to Canada in January, 1919.

Camille Brushie, of Flinton, served in the 146th Battalion.

Arnold R. Bryden, of Flinton, was a member of the 1st Eastern Ontario Battalion.

J. Budneau, of Flinton, enlisted in the 59th Battalion.

A. F. Burger, of Denbigh, served in the Canadian Engineers.

Robert A. Burgess, of Enterprise, was a member of the 1st Eastern Ontario Battalion.

W. A. Burnett, of Odessa, went overseas with the 38th Battalion.

R. L. Butcher, of Napanee, enlisted in the 4th Battalion.

W. M. Cambridge, for many years a baker in Yarker and Napanee, went overseas as a bandsman, but served as a stretcher-bearer in France. He was through many battles and was once gassed. He lost a son in the war.

Gordon E. Campbell, of Napanee, was a student at Queen's, and wtih many of his class, enlisted as an orderly with Queen's Hospital known as No. 7 Canadian General Hospital. He served three and one-half years in hospital and ambulance work.

H. A. Campbell, of Bath, enlisted in the 3rd Depot Battalion.

Hugh Campbell, son of William Campbell, of Camden, enlisted in May, 1918, went overseas in August, and was in training at the close of the war.

Leman Campbell, of Croydon, enlisted for overseas service.

William Clinton Card, of Fredericksburgh, a sailor by occupation, enlisted and served four years in the mercantile marine. He barely escaped being torpedoed on two occasions. He died of pneumonia in February, 1920.

Joseph Carroll, son of Thomas Carroll, of Sillsville, saw eight months' fighting in France with the 4th C. M. R., was wounded at Vimy Ridge, spent some time in hospital, returned to the front, and was gassed at Cambrai while assisting a gassed comrade.

G. Carruthers, of Wilton, was attached to the Eastern Ontario Battalion.

Anita Ailene Carscallen, daughter of A. B. Carscallen,

of Tamworth, spent three years overseas as a nursing sister, continuing in the service until the end of the war.

Roy Carscallen, of Selby, joined the 146th, saw four months' active service in the front line, received a shrapnel wound at Vimy Ridge, and was confined to hospital for twelve months in England.

Arthur Carr, of Newburgh, joined the 146th Battalion.

Edward Carr, of Napanee, was nearly four years in uniform and served most of that time with the 1st Field Ambulance in France, Belgium and Germany.

George Patton Carr resigned his position as manager of the Dominion Bank at Napanee and enlisted in June, 1915, with the 59th Battalion as Lieutenant. Arriving in England he was transferred to the 40th and afterwards to 26th Reserve Battalion. He went to France in July, 1917 attached to Controller of Salvage and was appointed Assistant-Laborer Commandant in Bethune sub-area. He was mentioned in despatches in March, 1919. He returned in July, 1919, as Captain and has since been promoted to rank of Major in command of B. Company, Frontenac Regiment.

Fred H. Carter, of Napanee, was a sergeant in No. 7 Canadian General Hospital, remaining with that unit for three years and ten months in both Egypt and France.

Lawrence P. Carter, of Napanee, enlisted with the 74th Battery and served as a gunner until the end of the war, taking part in all the heavy battles in the last year of the war.

E. Cassibo, of Flinton, enlisted in the 254th Battalion.

Thomas Cassibo, of Flinton, enlisted in the 146th Battalion.

Albert Chaddock, of Odessa, was in the 3rd Depot Battalion.

George S. Chalk, of Sheffield, went overseas in July, 1918, with the Eastern Ontario Regiment, but did not cross the channel.

Walter Neilson Chalmers, formerly of Adolphustown,

enlisted at Great Falls, Montana, in the 223rd Transportation Works Company, R. E. He saw five months' service in the fighting zone engaged in engineering fieldwork.

N. C. Champagne, of Flinton, was in the 3rd Depot Battalion.

Percy Charlton, of Yarker, was in the Canadian Army.

Dalton Charters was born at Sillsville, and educated at the Napanee Collegiate Institute and Queen's University. He enlisted in the Royal Garrison Artillery, but too late to participate in any battles.

Garnet Chatterson, of Napanee, went over with the 1st Eastern Ontario Battalion.

F. G. Clancy, born at Newburgh, enlisted with the "Princess Pats", but owing to illness and a surgical operation was classed unfit for infantry service and transferred to the Medical Corps. He was mentioned in despatches for meritorious and distinguished services. He was in uniform four and a half years.

G. S. Clancy, formerly of Newburgh, a graduate in medicine from Queen's, enlisted as lieutenant and was afterwards promoted to a captaincy in R. A. M. C.. He was engaged nearly three years in Field Ambulance work and suffered a dislocated shoulder and was twice gassed.

Alex. M. Clark, of Odessa, served in the Dental Corps.

Austin Clark, of Camden, was in the Canadian Army.

Charles C. Clark, of Napanee, enlisted in the 146th Battalion, was invalided home, and has since died.

E. H. Clark, of Kaladar, joined the 254th Battalion.

R. Earl Clark, of Napanee, enlisted with the 235th and was transferred to the 134th, and afterwards to the 6th Canadian Railway Corps. He spent ten months in France and Belgium.

Miss Jessie Cleall, of Napanee, servied for three months at Camp Mohawk as superintendent over the girls employed in making and repairing aeroplane wings.

Kenneth Cleall, son of George Cleall, of Napanee, enlisted at Saskatoon, as a cadet in the Royal Air Force, was

promoted to 2nd Lieutenant; but did not reach the war zone.

Herbert Close, of Tamworth, enlisted at Barriefield in the 1st Depot Battalion, but did not leave Canada.

Hiram Casey Clute, of South Fredericksburgh, comes from U. E. L. fighting stock. He enlisted in the 10th C.M.R., served in France and Belgium, and came home on crutches, suffering from rheumatism contracted in the trenches.

James Cochrane, of Stella, enlisted and served for three years in the Canadian Cycle Corps. He took part in the battles of Passchendaele, Amiens and Cambrai, and was once wounded by an explosive machine gun bullet.

Samuel Cochrane, of Stella, enlisted at Kingston, and served two years in Canada in the Canadian Army Service Corps.

C. D. Cole, of Cloyne, served with the 146th Battalion.

Earl Spencer Cole, of Northbrook, was four years in the infantry service taking part in the battles of Vimy Ridge, Passchendaele, Hill 70, Amiens and Arras, and came through unscathed except a slight gassing in September, 1917.

Edwin Cole, of Wilton, enlisted in May, 1917, in the 60th at Regina, and crossed the Atlantic in the following October. Owing to illness he was held in the reserves in England until the armistice was signed.

Elbearn F. Cole, of Wilton, was a student at the time of his enlistment in the 75th Battery of the Royal Field Artillery and, after the usual course of training at Petawawa, crossed to England in the autumn of 1917, and was in a training camp still when the Germans acknowledged themselves defeated and asked for terms of peace.

Lee E. Cole, of Northbrook, enlisted early in the war and was raised to the rank of Sergeant. He was twice wounded and served in all fifty-six months, spending over three years of this time in the fighting line.

Harry K. Coleman, son of Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, of

Napanee, enlisted as a gunner in the 72nd Queen's Battery, arrived in England in April, 1917, served in France, Belgium, and Germany, and came safely through many fierce battles.

Maxwell J. Conger, was born in Napanee in 1897. He enlisted in March, 1918, and served in C. A. M. C. until the end of the war, and remained after the war in the Dominion Orthopaedic Hospital at Toronto.

Earl Conway, of Newburgh, enlisted at Toronto with the 256th and served eighteen months in France and Belgium.

B. W. Cook, of Dorland, enlisted with the 80th, was transferred to and served in France with the Canadian Army Service Corps for three years.

Robert Cook, of Enterprise, enlisted at Barriefield, trained two and one-half months, and was discharged as physically unfit.

George A. Cooper, a Scotchman by birth, lived at Enterprise, enlisted with the 146th, served with the 4th C. M. R., was gassed once, but recovered after two weeks' treatment in hospital.

John J. Cormick, of Odessa, enlisted in the 1st Depot Battalion.

Arthur E. Cornell, formerly of Napanee, enlisted as a mechanic in the Royal Air Force and served in that capacity at Leaside and Camp Borden.

Robert Coulter, formerly of Camden East, served with the Canadian Forces.

Robert W. Coulter, of Moscow, enlisted at Kingston, and served for fourteen months with the 1st Depot Battalion.

Ross Coulter, formerly of Camden, enlisted in the Overseas Forces.

R. A. Courtney, of Flinton, was in the 39th Battalion.

Stewart Cousins, of Enterprise, was homesteading in Saskatchewan, went overseas in June, 1916, with the 65th Battalion, passed through the Somme and Vimy Ridge and

was discharged on account of illness. He has since died.

T. R. Cousins, of Tamworth, joined No. 3 Depot Battalion.

T. H. Covert, of Enterprise, served in the Canadian Field Artillery.

Aubrey H. Cowan, son of Dr. Geo. H. Cowan, of Napanee, enlisted with No. 2 Field Ambulance Depot, and served three and one-half years in the C. A. M. C., part of the time in No. 2 Canadian Stationary Hospital. He was in Belgium, France and Germany. He died at his home in Napanee after his discharge from the army.

O. Cowdy, of Enterprise, was attached to No. 3 Depot Battalion.

Lawrence Coxall, of Tamworth, spent nearly four years in the army. He was in France and Belgium thirteen months, passing through the battles of Vimy Ridge, Lens, Passchendaele and Cambrai, and was three times wounded.

C. B. Creighton, of Hawley, enlisted at Winnipeg as a gunner in the 44th Battery, served twenty-seven months in the war zone, passed through all the great battles and was wounded once. He was promoted to the rank of bombardier.

Edward Cross, of Yarker, enlisted in the Canadian Force.

Lewis J. Crouse, enlisted in 1918, with the 1st Depot Battalion, went overseas in July, and returned to Napanee in July, 1919.

Oliver H. Crouse, of Napanee, enlisted with the 80th, was transferred to the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders and the 4th Canadian Machine Gun Battalion. He was in the service four years and passed safely through all the great battles.

F. P. Cummings, of Cloyne, served in the 39th Battalion.

Robert Eldon Cummings, of Cloyne, enlisted at Belleville in the 39th Battalion. He was overseas four years, of

which time one year was spent in the trenches and the other three as a military policeman in England.

Amos A. Dafoe, of Flinton, was over military age ; but enlisted as Sergeant in the 254th, was transferred to the 146th and was in uniform eighteen months.

Gerald Dafoe, of Flinton, enlisted with the 146th, but served with the C. M. R. for six months in France and went through the battle of Vimy Ridge.

J. Campbell Dafoe, a Sergeant in the 4th C. M. R., served two years in France, and was in the army three and one-half years.

Lewis Gilbert Dafoe, son of J. M. Dafoe, of Flinton, joined the 254th and served overseas in the Forestry Battalion until the end of the war.

M. Dafoe, of Napanee, served with the Canadian Forces.

Ross Dafoe, son of J. R. Dafoe, of Napanee, was ten months in France, engaging in the battles of St. Eloi, Sanctuary Wood, and Somme. He was seriously wounded and spent many months in hospital.

W. W. Dafoe, only son of Amos A. Dafoe of the 146th, went overseas and was attached to the 21st. He was decorated with the Military Medal.

Roland G. Daly, barrister-at-law, enlisted with the University of Toronto Overseas Training Company and served with the Artists Rifles and Royal Garrison Artillery. He was promoted to be 2nd Lieutenant and was mentioned in despatches for good work in the retreat on the Somme.

Maxwell T. Darlington, formerly of Napanee and Strathcona, served in France with the 18th Battalion. He was in uniform four and one-half years, passed through six battles and was twice wounded.

Arnold Davy, of Enterprise, enlisted in the Canadian Army.

B. M. Davy, of Wilton, joined the 146th Battalion.

N. Day, of Camden, enlisted in the 3rd Depot Battalion.

Walter Day, of Colebrook, joined the 146th Battalion, and was wounded in the right arm.

Frank Deare, of Yarker, wears the Military Medal for devotion to duty under heavy shell fire. He served twelve months in the fighting zone with the 38th.

J. R. Delderfield, of Ernesttown, enlisted with the Heavy Artillery at Cobourg and served in France from July, 1917, until the end of the war.

Otto F. Deline, an Enterprise boy, enlisted at Kingston with "C" Battery, R. C. H. A., and was transferred to the First Division Signal Company. He was over three years in the army and through six great battles.

Chas. D. Denison, of Camden, enlisted with the Queen's Highlanders and was about one year in the army.

Ray Denison, of North Fredericksburgh, enlisted early in the war and was in France for over two years from June, 1915. He was wounded at the battle of Lens, and was over four years in uniform.

Wilfred C. Denison, of North Fredericksburgh, left Canada with the 59th in the summer of 1916, was twice wounded in trench warfare, and returned to Canada in May, 1918.

William Denison, of Selby, enlisted at Kingston and went overseas just in time to spend the last two months of the war in France with the victorious army in its advance upon Mons.

Willis H. Denison, of Napanee, enlisted with the Engineers and served with the 21st Battalion for twelve months in France and Belgium.

E. V. Denyes, of Morven, enlisted in the 6th Canadian Reserves and sailed for England in July, 1918.

Gerald Denyes, of Odessa, enlisted with the 5th Canadian Stationary Hospital and was in France two years in the Army Medical Corps, finishing his military service with the Field Ambulance Corps. He was promoted to Captain and was once wounded and once mentioned in despatches for good work at Arras.

Hazel Denyes, formerly of Odessa, served as a Nursing Sister for two years in a military hospital in England.

Alexander P. Deroche, of Napanee, was in the Militia Department at Ottawa with the rank of Major in the Royal Canadian Engineers. He was detached for duty on the Headquarters Staff at Ottawa and was the Engineer in charge of the construction of Valcartier Camp, which for rapidity of construction was one of the most marvellous engineering feats ever performed in Canada. He was also in charge of all engineering construction works carried out by the Department of Militia in Canada during the war. In recognition of his splendid service he was promoted to the rank of Colonel R. C. E. and Director-General of Engineer Services.

Allen D. Detlor, born in Newburgh, but now of Elm Tree, although forty-seven years of age, enlisted in November, 1914, but was refused by the Medical Board. Again in 1916 he enlisted with the 146th and crossed to England, and was again refused and returned to Canada. He enlisted a third time in 1917 in the Forestry Corps and served in England with that unit and the Royal Flying Corps until the end of the war.

William Dibb, of Napanee, enlisted with Queen's University Highland Regiment and served in France and Belgium for over two years and was engaged in all the great Canadian battles during that period.

Grant Dickenson was mentioned in despatches for gallant service on the Western Front. He is a Napanee boy and served in France and Belgium for three years and five months in the Canadian Army Service Corps.

S. Dickenson, of Napanee, served in the C. T. M. T. C.

Fred. Dickson, of Camden, joined the Canadian Forces.

William Dickson, of Centreville, was in the Army Medical Corps.

J. S. Dingman, of Napanee, served with the 146th

Miss Marjorie Doller, of Napanee, was engaged three

months in the office of the Flight Commander of Camp Rathbun at Deseronto.

Henry Dool was a lumberman in Denbigh and enlisted in the Transport Service and, owing to his previous experience, was engaged in building roads in France for two years.

James Phillip Dorland, son of the late Dr. James Dorland, of Adolphustown, enlisted and went overseas with the First Contingent and served for two years in the Artillery until the death of his father, when he was discharged from the army.

Robert Dott, a Scotch lad living at Camden East, enlisted in the 80th and served in several battalions, including the 4th Machine Gun Battalion. He held the rank of Corporal and was wounded and gassed.

R. R. Dougan, of Newburgh, served with the 146th Battalion.

Estella Douglas, of Napanee, served for seventeen months as a Nursing Sister in three different military hospitals in Ontario.

Wilfred Dowling, of Enterprise, was in the First Eastern Ontario Battalion.

William Harold Duffett, of Adolphustown, a graduate in Medicine of Queen's, served as Captain for two years in the Canadian Army Medical Corps. He was stationed while in England with the Canadian General Hospital at Hastings.

B. R. Dulmage joined the 1st Depot Battalion.

John Clarence Dunn was born at Newburgh and enlisted as a gunner in the 53rd Battery and saw service in France, and remained with the victorious Canadians until they reached Germany. He was in the service over three years.

Michael James Dunn, of Kaladar, crossed to England in March, 1918, and advanced on Mons with the 4th C. M. R.

Mathew Durham, a Scotch lad working on a farm on Amherst Island, served four years in the war. He was

wounded and shell-shocked in December, 1916, and was unable to return to the fighting zone.

Joseph Dwyer, of Enterprise, served in the 198th Battalion.

Louise Dwyer, formerly of Camden Township, a graduate of Kingston General Hospital, served for ten months in the Canadian Military Hospital as a Nursing Sister.

Eric R. Eagle, born at Yarker, enlisted at nineteen years of age in the Royal Air Force and died of influenza five months afterwards while still in training in Canada.

Clarance Gray Eakins, of Napanee, was attending Toronto University, enlisted in the 67th C. F. A., served in France and Belgium, and after two and one-half years in the army returned at the end of the war to complete his University course.

David Osmond Edgar, of Camden, enlisted in the 146th, was raised to the rank of Sergeant, took a course in the Provincial School of Infantry and was injured at Valcartier and discharged as unfit for service just before his battalion left for overseas.

Alfred Eklund, born in Scotland, was working on a farm near Newburgh, and enlisted in the 155th and served in France for three years with the 21st.

H. W. Ellis, of Northbrook, was in the 3rd Depot Battalion.

C. V. Emmons, of Napanee, served with the Canadian Forces.

Walter R. Emsley, formerly of Napanee, enlisted at Pembroke in the 21st and served at Headquarters 2nd Canadian Division Canadian Army Pay Corps. He was mentioned in despatches for devotion to duty.

Hugh Evans, formerly of Sheffield, served in the Overseas Forces.

Donald L. Fee, formerly of Camden East, served for two years in the Canadian Army Medical Corps, enlisting as Lieutenant and was promoted to rank of Captain.

Arthur B. Fennell won the Military Cross for maintain-

ing telephone communication during the battle of Hill 70. He was in France nineteen months and returned under special orders to join the Siberian expedition. He is an old Napanee boy, and at the time of his enlistment was Assistant Registrar of Toronto University, which position he resumed upon his return from Siberia.

Joseph E. Fenwick, of Napanee, served in the Artillery.

F A. Fevreau, of Flinton, served in the 155th Battalion.

Henry Kerr Filson, son of the late Robert Filson, of Amherst Island, at one time Warden of the County, enlisted with 146th, served in France with C. A. M. C., but was returned to England disabled with trench fever.

Robert M. Filson, son of the late Robert Filson, was a graduate in Medicine from Queen's, enlisted in January, 1916, and joined the Queen's Field Ambulance, was Medical Officer in France with 7th British Columbia Battalion, also with 3rd and 1st Field Ambulance, and returned in command of the latter unit, which was originally commanded by Brig. Gen. A. E. Ross.

James S. Finn was three and one-half years in the army and twenty-eight months in France, Belgium and Germany. He is an electrician from Napanee and was once wounded.

Robert Finn, formerly of Erinsville, enlisted with the 1st Depot Battalion, and was a member of the Siberian Expedition.

Samuel J. Finn, formerly of Enterprise, served as sergeant in the United States Army in the 303rd Field Signal Battalion.

Thomas Finn, of Napanee, joined the Mounted Rifles.

Lewis L. Fish, of Napanee, was in the 80th Battalion.

Charles P. Fitzpatrick, of Napanee, was a student in Medicine at Toronto University. He enlisted as a sub-lieutenant in the Royal Navy and served for seven months in the North Sea with the Grand Fleet. He was once wounded in the leg by an explosion on a destroyer.

Donald Fitzpatrick, a farmer of Selby, trained for four

and one-half months with the Eastern Ontario Battalion, and was discharged owing to ill health.

Frank Noel Sanford Fleming, of Napanee, enlisted at Bowmanville in July, 1916 in 235th, sailed in April, 1917, was transferred to 134th Highlander, thence to 13th Canadian Railroad Troops, in which unit he served in France until the end of the war.

Joseph Forbes, of Kaladar, served in the 3rd A. M. C.

Frank Ford, of Napanee, left a wife and family to fight for his motherland. He enlisted with the 21st, was in uniform three years and three months, and was shell-shocked while engaged in trench warfare.

John George Forster, mechanic, engaged at Napanee Iron Works, enlisted with the 87th in November, 1915, saw service in France and was at Mons when the armistice was signed.

George Foulger, of Fredericksburgh, joined the 146th, and served in 4th C. M. R., taking part in four great battles and was wounded by a gunshot. He was killed accidentally on the railway in Napanee, in October, 1919.

Edgar Allan Fox, of Newburgh, enlisted in the 146th and went to France in September of the same year, where he was engaged in the hazardous occupation of throwing bombs at the enemy at short range. He remained at the front until the end of the war except for a short time when in hospital with trench fever.

J. A. Fralick was decorated with the Military Medal by General Lord Byng for bravery in the field, and also won the D. C. M. He was born and brought up at Morven. He served through three great battles and was once severely wounded by a shrapnel.

Arthur Franklin, of Yarker, served three years in uniform, spending more than one-half of this time in France. He was wounded by a gunshot in the right arm in August, 1918.

Frederick Fraser, son of Roderick Fraser, enlisted at the same time and in the same battalion as his father.

They went overseas together but the son was detained for service in England.

Marshall Graham Fraser enlisted in the Divisional Signallers, served with the Canadian Engineers at the battles of Cambrai and Mons. He was a farmer near Napanee.

Roderick Fraser, of Napanee, aged forty-six years, a veteran of the South African War, enlisted in the 146th and went overseas in 1916, and after training in England, spent several months in the trenches in France, and came home unharmed to find peace more terrible to him than war; for since his return he was badly mangled in the cement mill at Point Anne, losing one arm and badly crippling the other.

Harold Freeman, of Yarker, was in the Canadian Forces.

Harold R. French, of Napanee, served with the 209th Battalion.

R. E. Fretts, of Hawley, enlisted with the 146th, and was discharged while training at Valcartier as physically unfit.

Clifford Luke Frink, of Camden, was twice wounded with multiple wounds and spent sixteen months in hospital and convalescent homes in England. He enlisted in the 80th and served in the 73rd R. H. C. and 42nd R. H. C., taking part in five great battles.

Wesley Frink, of Wilton, enlisted in October, 1914, spent seventeen months in France, and was invalided home in May, 1917. He held the rank of Captain and upon his return was charged with the enforcement of the Military Service Act in this county.

Luther Hugh Furrs, of Camden, enlisted in September, 1915, with the 146th. He was wounded severely in the back at Passchendaele and spent ten months in hospital in England, and recovered sufficiently to take a position in a supply camp until the end of the war.

Shibley Arthur Furrs, of Camden, aged nineteen years,

went overseas in February, 1918, and was in training in England when the armistice was signed.

Gordon Furse, of Sillsville, joined the 1st Depot Battalion of Eastern Ontario, and sailed for England in July, 1918, where he trained until the end of the war.

Arthur Raymond Galbraith, of Croydon, served for twelve months with the 4th C. M. R., going through the battles of Vimy Ridge and Passchendaele. At the latter battle he was severely wounded and had to undergo an operation in which his left leg was amputated.

Horace Galbraith, Camden East, served in the Canadian Forces.

F. V. Gallagher, of Napanee, served with the 59th Battalion.

Sanford Edward Gallagher, of Dorland, enlisted in the 146th, trained for six months and was discharged.

William H. Gamble, of Napanee, enlisted in the 72nd Battalion.

I. L. Gardener, of Yarker, was in the Canadian Forces.

Frederick J. Garrison, of Colebrook, served seventeen months in France, Belgium and Germany in the First Division Supply Column and the First Division Mechanical Transport Company.

John J. Garrison, of Yarker, served with the 156th Battalion.

Reuben Garrison, formerly of Parma, served two years in a Western Canada Regiment.

Harold Gibbs, of Bath, served in the 97th Battalion.

Morley L. Gilbert, of Hawley, served in the 41st C. M. R., and was wounded and gassed.

J. Alexander Gilmour, of Vennachar, enlisted in the First Depot Battalion, and was in training in England when the war ended.

W. C. Gilmour, of Vennachar, cheesemaker, enlisted in the 235th, and served in the 230th Forestry Corps. He was wounded and shell-shocked while working on an aerodrome in France.

William D. Gilmour, of Vennachar, served in the Canadian Forces.

Cyril Glass, an Englishman by birth, was engaged as cheesemaker on Amherst Island, and enlisted in the 146th. He was raised to rank of Sergeant and fought in four great engagements. He was awarded the military medal for his bravery under fire at Amiens, where he collected a party to man the Lewis guns and wiped out the crew of a German Field Gun which was firing point blank at the Canadians. He was wounded at Cambrai.

F. Gonyou, of Flinton, joined the 253rd Battalion.

John F. Grady, of Napanee, was in the Army Service Corps.

Edward Wilkinson Grange, formerly of Napanee, was assigned to Headquarters Staff, and was in charge of the daily news service by cable to overseas troops.

F. Grange, of Selby, joined the 3rd Depot Battalion.

George Grange, of Napanee, enlisted as Lieutenant in the Mechanical Transport Corps, was transferred to Royal Air Force, and returned to Canada in November, 1918.

J. Green, of Croydon, enlisted in the 155th and remained in the service in Canada for two years.

D. Gregg, of Vennachar, served in the 235th Battalion.

Wm. J. Griffin, of Napanee, enlisted in the 200th Battalion.

Spencer W. Griffith, of Napanee, was attached to the 1st Eastern Ontario Battalion.

George Gurney, of Conway, served for four and one-half years, of which time over three years was spent in France. He was with the Army Service Corps and the Engineers and did his part in eight battles.

W. J. Haggerty, formerly of Tamworth, enlisted at Victoria, B.C., with the 67th, was transferred to the 102nd, and served for over two years on the Western Front, being wounded several times, once severely, causing the loss of his right eye and destroying the hearing of his right ear. He won the Military Medal at Cambrai for bravery under

heavy fire. He laid a telephone wire in the front line trenches. This was cut by an enemy shell, and he went out and held it together under heavy fire while a message was sent to headquarters. He was signal instructor at the end of the war, and is now chief steward on a Pacific liner sailing from Seattle.

Stanley Haggerty, of Camden, enlisted with the 75th Battery in May, 1918, and crossed the Pacific on the Siberian Expedition, returning in April, 1919.

J. C. Haines, of Napanee, served in the 218th Battalion.

George Ernest Hall, son of W. F. Hall, of Napanee, enlisted as Captain in the Canadian Heavy Artillery, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of Major. He went over with the First Contingent, spent ten months in France and returned in November, 1915. He was subsequently granted "sick leave" and was appointed head of the Military Hospital Commission for the Province of Quebec.

W. E. Hall, of Flinton, was in the Army Service Corps.

Douglas Miller Ham, Napanee, was a student at the Royal Military College at the outbreak of war. He was granted a commission as Lieutenant in the Imperial Army in India. He served two and one-half years in India and Arabia, and was sent home on sick leave with a gunshot wound in the right knee. He has returned and is now on the permanent force in India with the rank of Captain.

Kenneth Ham, Napanee, was attending Trinity College, Toronto, and enlisted as a gunner in the 67th Battery. He served sixteen months on the Western Front and was commissioned as Lieutenant.

Vivian Hambly, Napanee, went to France as Nursing Sister with Queen's Hospital No. 7, in February, 1916, and served with that unit until the end of the war.

David V. Hamilton, formerly of Camden East, enlisted as a bugler with the 38th. He was in the service over four years, being ten months in Cuba. He was wounded in France, and after recovering joined the Air Force.

J. Hamilton, of Enterprise, was a driver in C Battery, R. C. H. A.

Samuel Hamilton, of Camden, enlisted for service.

William Hamilton, of Camden, was in the Canadian Army.

C. F. W. Hannah, of Camden, joined the Royal Air Force, trained for nine months, and was a Flight Cadet at Camp Mohawk when the war ended.

Robert J. Hannah, of Enterprise, enlisted and rendered good service in securing recruits.

Ross Hannah, of Centreville, enlisted for service.

G. L. Harmer, of Napanee, served in the 18th Battalion.

I. Vincent Harrison was a lieutenant in the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

J. F. Harrison, of Tamworth, served in the Central Ontario Battalion.

Almer Harten, of Roblin, enlisted in the 254th Battalion.

D. A. Harten, of Selby, served in the 227th Battalion.

Elgin Harten, of Enterprise, enlisted.

Wilfred Ira Hartman was an Ernesttown farmer, who served with the 4th C. M. R. for twenty-eight months in France, and was twice wounded. He held the rank of Sergeant when discharged.

J. E. Harvey, of Odessa, enlisted in the 59th Battalion.

A. Haselton, of Bath, served in the 39th Battalion.

R. Haskell, of Newburgh, joined the 1st Depot Battalion.

A. Hasler, of Flinton, was in the army three years, of which time twenty-two months were spent in the fighting zone. He was twice wounded, and was promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

Allan Joseph Hawley, of Bath, formerly of Cloyne, joined the 8th C. M. R. and for twenty-two months fought in France with the 5th C. M. R., being wounded at Ypres

and again at the Somme. He died of influenza in October, 1918, at Ottawa.

Archie Hawley, of Cloyne, enlisted in the 146th Battalion.

H. J. Hawley, of Newburgh, joined the 155th Battalion.

Herbert S. Hawley left the farm at Cloyne for the army, joining the 146th; afterwards transferred to 4th C. M. R. and fought through four great battles and came safely through two years campaigning in France.

Manley Hawley, of Camden, served in the Canadian Army.

Thomas Hawley, of Newburgh, served in the 155th Battalion.

Wesley Wilson Hawley, of Bath, formerly of Cloyne, joined the 8th C. M. R. and went to France with the 5th C. M. R. He was staff sergeant and shared the fortunes of his fighting regiment for over two years. Was twice wounded and on one occasion remained buried for three hours by the debris of a high explosive shell.

George Hay was a farmer in Richmond and joined the Canadian Army Service Corps in 1915, and served in that unit until the armistice was signed.

John Hay, of Camden East, was in the 21st Battalion.

David Hayes, of Napanee, joined the 80th Battalion.

J. R. Hayman, of Odessa, served in the Canadian Forces.

J. B. Hearns, of Napanee, joined the 80th Battalion.

W. S. Hearns, of Napanee, joined the 146th Battalion.

R. Helen, of Northbrook, was in the 3rd Special Service.

J. M. Henderson joined the 34th Battalion.

Stanley Henderson, Napanee, school teacher, enlisted in January, 1918, in the 75th Battery, and reached France in time to accompany the victorious army across the Rhine.

W. J. Hermings, of Napanee, served in the 59th.

Reginald Herring was born in Napanee. He quit his University course at McGill and joined the 1st Canadian

Tank Battalion and went overseas in June, 1918, but did not reach the front.

Harry Herrington, of Napanee, enlisted at Winnipeg with the 184th. He served in France for fifteen months with the 78th Winnipeg Grenadiers and was once wounded.

Miss Lenora Herrington, Napanee, was four years in France as a Nursing Sister, and was decorated at Buckingham Palace by His Majesty with the Military Medal. She was Night Superintendent of No. 1 Canadian General Hospital on the night of the raid in June, 1918, and was largely responsible by her personal example of courage for the maintenance of discipline and efficiency throughout that awful night. She is still in the service at Sydenham Hospital, Kingston.

Miss Margaret Eleanor Herrington served as a V. A. D. at Spadina Military Hospital during the Influenza epidemic in 1918, and as Official Visitor to Dependants of Deceased Soldiers in England for three months in 1919.

Walter Harold Herrington, of Napanee, a student at Queen's, enlisted with Queen's Hospital Re-inforcements, transferred to the 3rd Field Ambulance, was wounded and gassed at Hill 70, and after six months in hospital, was transferred to a Hospital Ship.

Robinson Hetherington, of Napanee, enlisted with the 6th Queen's Engineers.

Charles H. Hicks, of Denbigh, was in the Canadian Army.

Raymond Hicks, a farmer's son of Fredericksburgh, enlisted with the 80th, and embarked with his battalion at Halifax, but was found to be ill and was taken ashore and placed in hospital, and died of pneumonia four days after. He spent the winter of 1915-16 in the armouries at Napanee and was well liked by his comrades-in-arms for his kind and genial disposition.

W. H. Hicks, of Tamworth, served in the 155th Battalion.

John Travers Hill, formerly of Conway, a graduate in

Medicine from Queen's, enlisted in C. A. M. C. as a captain, and was raised to rank of Major and again to Lieut.-Colonel. He served for five years continuously in hospital work.

Bert Hillier, of Odessa, was in the Canadian Forces.

Reginald Duncan Hinch, formerly of Napanee, passed through all the grades from private to captain. He was twice wounded; but returned to the front each time as soon as he was fit, and crowned his splendid record by winning the Military Cross at Valenciennes a few weeks before the armistice was signed. He enlisted in Winnipeg and was three years and four months in the army.

William Ogden Hinch, of Camden East, belonged to the 1st Eastern Ontario Battalion.

Miss Annie R. Hinchey served as a Nursing Sister in the Overseas Forces.

Arthur R. Hinds spent his life on a farm at Conway until he joined the C. M. R. Depot Battalion. He served fifteen months in France with the Machine Gun Corps and the 116th, and was twice wounded.

Clement Hinds, of Fredericksburgh, enlisted, and was rejected as physically unfit.

P. E. Histed was a Camden boy. He entered the army at Winnipeg as a sapper with the 3rd Engineers, and came through all the battles from Ypres to Passchendaele without a scratch.

Herbert Hodge, of Wilton, served in the Canadian Army.

C. T. Holland, of Emerald, was a member of No. 3 Depot Battalion.

Francis Walter Holland, of Amherst Island, a mariner, enlisted in Kingston, Jamacia, and served in Bermuda, Egypt, France and Belgium. Fought at Ferry Post, Suez Canal, Somme, Vimy and Passchendaele, and joined the North Sea Patrol, where he was made Navigating Officer in the Royal Navy. He received a bullet wound in his hand

and was awarded the Military Medal for rescuing wounded comrades under heavy fire, and for organizing his men.

Howard Wilson Holland, a baker at Yarker, joined the 45th Battery at Kingston in 1915, and was over two years in the midst of the hottest fighting, and escaped with one slight wound at Amiens in August, 1918.

Eric Holt, of Bath, enlisted in 1917 with the 71st Battery, and was attached to the 53rd Battery in France as signaller. He was gassed in June, 1918, returned to the front in August, and remained with the army until the occupation of Germany.

Arthur Howard, of Napanee, was a member of the 1st Eastern Ontario Battalion.

Orval Wilkie Brown Howie, of Bath, enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps in 1917, and passed through different branches of training, and was a cadet at Camp Mohawk at the conclusion of the war.

Roy F. Howie, Napanee, joined and trained with the 80th at the armouries in Napanee, and upon reaching England was transferred to 72nd Seaforth Highlanders. He saw three years service at the front, and was once wounded in the back by a shrapnel.

E. W. Huffman, of Kaladar, served in the 227th Battalion.

H. W. Huffman, of Newburgh, enlisted as a gunner in the 75th Battery, and served in Canada for eight months before the armistice was signed.

L. C. Huffman, of Moscow, left farming for the army in 1916, and served one year in France and Belgium, taking part in four battles. He was invalided to England for five months with trench feet and trench fever.

R. A. Huffman, of Napanee, was in the 3rd Special Service Corps.

Ralph W. Huffman, of Moscow, went overseas in 1917, and served with the 134th Highlanders and the 4th C. M. R. He was wounded at Hill 70.

William Hull, of Camden East, was in the Canadian Army.

F. J. Hunt, of Erinsville, enlisted for service.

William Hunter, of Odessa, enlisted in the 38th Battalion.

W. F. Huyck, of Napanee, enlisted in the 146th Battalion.

Charles Hyderman, of Richmond, enlisted with the 155th at Deseronto, and upon arriving in England was transferred to the 21st, and remained with that battalion until the war was over.

Lewis J. Innes came to Canada from Scotland when eight years of age, and was a cheesemaker in Richmond when war was declared. He served over three years and was with the 4th C. M. R. in France.

Sperry Jackson, of Colebrook, enlisted with the 181st Battalion.

F. Jaffray spent the first eight years of his life in England, and since then has made his home in Camden and Sheffield. He went overseas with the 146th, served in the Field Ambulance Corps, and was badly shell-shocked.

Garnet W. Jaffray, of Moscow, joined the Army Service Corps in 1914, was four and one-half years in the army, spending half this period in the battle area in France.

Arthur Eyquem De Montaigne Jarvis, son of Rev. Canon Jarvis, enlisted with the 166th, was transferred to the 38th with rank of Lieutenant, and saw active service in France, Egypt and Macedonia. During the latter part of the war he was an air scout in the Royal Air Force. He was wounded at Vimy Ridge and was decorated by the King at Buckingham Palace with the Distinguished Flying Cross for conspicuous services, and was officially described as "a most determined fighter". He had eleven enemy planes to his credit.

George Stephen Jarvis, son of Rev. Canon Jarvis, enlisted as a sapper in the Signal Corps, and as soon as he was of military age, left Canada in September, 1916,

crossed to France in April, 1917, and served on the western front until the end of the war.

Henry Roe Jarvis, son of Rev. Canon Jarvis, Rector of St. Mary Magdalene Church, Napanee, as a 1st Lieutenant, saw service in France and Macedonia. He was twice severely gassed at the Somme, and seriously wounded in the shoulder from a high explosive shell. All the officers and more than fifty per cent. of the men of his battery were killed or wounded in this battle. He was the last of the original complement to be placed on the casualty list.

Bruce Jemmett, of Napanee, served as a Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserves, and was mentioned in despatches for his excellent work in dropping depth charges on enemy submarines. He was refused admission to the army several times owing to defective vision, but spent three years and three months in the navy.

Douglas Mill Jemmett, of Napanee, was a member of the First Contingent and served with the Engineers. He was three times wounded, the last being a severe shell wound in his left foot, the effect of which was so serious that he was discharged from the service in the latter part of 1917. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and was awarded the D. C. M. for conspicuous gallantry in building a bridge over the Yser Canal under heavy fire.

Albert John, of Denbigh, enlisted in the 228th Battalion.

Lorne John, of Denbigh, was a member of the 146th Battalion.

F. Earl Johnston, a farmer from Ernesttown, enlisted as a bandsman in the 59th, and served with the 21st one year in France and Belgium, taking part in the battles of Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, and Passchendaele.

I. Johnston, of Stella, served in the Forestry Corps.

Le Roy Johnston, son of W. B. Johnston, of Napanee, enlisted with the 80th at Napanee, spending his first five months as a soldier in the Napanee armouries. He served two years with the 50th of Calgary, and sustained a severe

fracture of the left leg from a fragment of a high explosive shell.

Robert Johnston, son of W. B. Johnston, of Napanee, was one of the first in the county to volunteer his services. He trained at Valcartier, crossed with the First Contingent, and spent tht first winter of the war in the mud of Salisbury Plains. He served four years in all in the Signal Corps, and came unscratched through many battles.

W. P. Johnston, of Napanee, served as a signaller.

Alfred Jones, of Napanee, a farm laborer, enlisted in 1915 at Kingston in the 3rd Division Heavy Artillery. He went overseas the same year and was wounded, gassed and shell shocked.

Parker Jones, of Napanee, enlisted in the 146th, served with the 8th Canadian Battery and the 90th Winnipeg Rifles in France, and was wounded at Passchendaele.

Percy Jones, of Bath, served in the Canadian Army Medical Corps.

W. Jones, of Napanee, was in the 146th Battalion.

F. H. Joslin, of Bath, joined the 146th Battalion.

Dwight Joyce, of Napanee, was in the army three years and three months, spending more than half of this time in France, and was decorated with the D. C. M. He enlisted as a gunner and was promoted to rank of sergeant, serving in the artillery until he was discharged.

Zina J. Joyce, of Napanee, served in the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

John Milton Kay, of Camden East, joined the 21st, and sailed for England in May, 1915, and crossed in the month of September following to France, where he remained in the fighting line for three years. He was three times wounded, and for his bravery in rescuing an officer under fire he was awarded the much coveted Military Medal. This decoration was presented to him by the Prince of Wales upon the occasion of his visit to Kingston. At the time of his discharge he held the rank of Corporal.

C. R. Kaylor was born in Napanee, and joined the Royal

Air Force. He trained in Texas and received his wings in March, 1918, and upon receiving his commission, acted as instructor at Camp Borden and Leaside until July, when he went overseas. From his arrival in England until the end of the war he was engaged in patrolling the North Sea, and was present at the attack upon Zeebrugge.

J. H. Kearns, of Tamworth, was in the 3rd C. G. R.

Harvey Keech, of Moscow, was in the 1st Eastern Ontario Battalion.

Irvin Kellar, of Napanee, served in the 1st Eastern Ontario Battalion.

Leland Stanley Kellar, son of George H. Kellar, of Camden, enlisted in the Machine Gun Corps, but owing to defective hearing, was transferred to the Home Guard and put on duty at Fort Henry, Kingston.

Rev. W. E. Kidd resigned his position as Vicar of St. Mary Magdalene Church, Napanee, and accepted the position of chaplain in the 21st Battalion. He left Canada in May, 1915, and spent three years on the Western front. He was not content with the performance of the duties appertaining to the office of chaplain, but whenever he could help his comrades in distress he cheerfully did so. For his bravery in rescuing the wounded at the battle of Courcelette, he was decorated with the Military Cross by His Majesty at Buckingham Palace.

Stanley Delwert King, of Sheffield, enlisted at Tamworth in the 146th, and after the usual training, entered the firing line in November, 1916, in time to take part in most of the great battles. He was a sergeant commanding a machine gun section at the end of the war.

T. J. King, of Ernesttown, enlisted at Kingston in 1918 and crossed to England in June and sustained a very severe shell-shock upon the Western Front, from which he was still suffering at the conclusion of hostilities.

H. H. Kirk enlisted with the 227th at Sault Ste. Marie, and reached the trenches in France. Was twice wounded,

and was discharged in February, 1918, as physically unfit to remain longer in the service.

Arthur Knight, of Bath, was in the 146th Battalion.

Claude H. Knight, Napanee, enlisted at Toronto in the Royal Air Force, and after five months' service, was discharged after the armistice was signed.

A. Knowlton, of Napanee, was in the 3rd Special Service Battalion.

Leonard Kring, of Plevna, enlisted with the 254th, and reached the fighting zone in January, 1918, and had the satisfaction of doing his share in smashing the Hndenburg line. He was once gassed and once wounded by shrapnel.

Earl L. Kulpack, of Tamworth, enlisted with the 146th at Tamworth, and was one of his battalion drafted to reinforce the 4th C. M. R. He was wounded and invalided home.

Alexander Lafferty, of Napanee, served with the 1st Division Heavy Trench Mortars, and spent twenty-six months in France. He was a member of the First Contingent, and went through all the great battles in which the Canadians took part until the battle of Vimy Ridge, where he was blown up and paralysed in both legs and discharged in June, 1918, totally disabled.

P. A. Laidley, of Napanee, was one of the first in Napanee to enlist, and served until the end of the war.

Charles H. Laird, of Bath, went overseas in June, 1918, with the Eastern Ontario Regiment, and was in training in England when the war ended.

W. Laird, of Napanee, was in the 1st Depot Battalion.

P. S. Lake, of Newburgh, served in the Mounted Rifles.

James E. Lambert, of Moscow, served in the 146th.

Z. B. Lambert, of Denbigh, was in the 3rd Depot Battalion.

D. W. Lanole, of Napanee, was in No. 2 Depot Battalion.

James Victor Lapum, of Centreville, a school teacher,

joined the 1st Depot Battalion, and served in No. 3 Canadian Garrison Regiment at Kingston.

L. Laveck, of Enterprise, served in the 146th.

Fred. G. Lawson, of Tamworth, was a driver in the 76th Battery.

Melville G. Lee, of Tamworth, enlisted at Tamworth, in the 146th, and went to France in November, 1916, to re-inforce the 4th C. M. R. He was attacked with trench feet and trench fever at Vimy Ridge, and spent the rest of his time in hospital and in further training and instructing.

Norman D. Lemon, of Napanee, was in the 1st Eastern Ontario Battalion.

F. Lessard, of Flinton, served in the 3rd Depot Battalion.

John B. Lessard, of Flinton, joined the 27th in Winnipeg, crossed to France in August, 1918, in time to take part in the drive upon Cambrai and followed up the retreating Germans to their own country.

P. Lessard, of Flinton, served in the 154th Battalion.

George Lewis, of Camden East, served for ten months in the 11th Battery of Canadian Field Artillery in France, and took part in the battles of Amiens, Arras, Cambrai and Valenciennes.

Roy Calvin Lewis, of Kaladar, served in Canada for ten months in the Canadian Engineers.

William Milton Lewis, of Switzerville, served for two years in the Army Medical Corps in Canada.

A. Lloyd, of Flinton, enlisted in the 146th Battalion.

Bertram Mortimer Lloyd, of Sillsville, left the farm and joined the Eastern Ontario Battalion. He went overseas and trained six months in England up to the end of the war.

Bruce Lloyd, South Fredericksburgh, joined the 1st Depot Battalion, crossed to France in August, 1918, and served two months on the Western Front, and was once wounded.

Elias Lloyd, of Flinton, enlisted in the 254th Battalion.

Frank Lloyd, of Cloyne, enlisted in the 239th Battalion.

P. Lloyd, of Flinton, served in the Canadian Forces.

W. H. Lloyd, of Sillsville, served three years in the Mounted Rifles.

J. F. Lochead, Centreville, enlisted with the 80th, but served with the 73rd and 42nd Highlanders and the 7th Brigade Trench Mortar Battery. He arrived in France in time for the battle of Vimy Ridge, and remained on duty until the battle of Mons, except for a short period, when he was laid up with a gunshot wound in his right arm.

Wilfred Lockwood, of Denbigh, was in the Eastern Ontario Battalion.

John Lorne, of Denbigh, served in the Canadian Forces.

Don Lott, of Tamworth, saw service in France, and was wounded at St. Elai in April, 1916, and at Passchendaele in October, 1917.

Fred Lott, of Tamworth, enlisted and served in the 146th.

Henry Lott, of Tamworth, enlisted in the 47th ten days after war was declared, and crossed with the First Contingent, and took part in the engagements in which the Canadians received their baptism of fire. He was wounded at the battle of the Somme, and after spending some time in a hospital in England, was invalided home in April, 1917.

W. C. Lott, of Tamworth, was attached to the 3rd Depot Battalion.

Arthur R. Loucks, Enterprise, joined the 249th at Calgary, and took his place in the trenches in May, 1918, and was wounded in the right thigh on September 22nd, and incapacitated for further service.

B. A. Loucks, of Napanee, served in the 204th Battalion.

Harry Loucks, a Napanee boy, cast in his lot with the 146th, and saw twenty months' service in France with the 52nd. He passed through all the heavy engagements in

which the Canadians took part. He was gassed at Loos, but was laid up for a short time only.

Ross Louis, of Napanee, was in the Eastern Ontario Battalion.

W. Wallace Loyst, of Flinton, was one of the many from the county who started in with the 146th and went to re-inforce the 4th C. M. R. in France. He was one year in the trenches, and did his bit at Vimy and Passchendaele.

P. G. Lucas, of Napanee, was in the 3rd Depot Battalion.

Carl Lundburg, of Croydon, enlisted in August, 1915, and after two months' training, crossed to England, thence to France. In September, 1916, he was severely wounded and a year passed before he was sufficiently recovered to receive his discharge.

Miss Mabel G. Madden, formerly of Napanee, a Nursing Sister in the United States army, saw service in the United States and in the convalescent hospital at Mentone, France.

John J. Manion, of Napanee, served in the Army Service Corps attached to the 66th Battery for three and one-half years.

J. Manser, of Napanee, was in the 80th Battalion.

A. W. Marlin, of Sheffield, saw two years in the army, spending ten months in France, going through three battles and secured an honorable wound at the battle of Arras.

James Marsh, of Sillsville, served in the C. E. F.

M. H. Marshall, of Napanee, served in the 146th Battalion.

Donald Martin, of Yarker, joined the R. C. H. A. at Kingston and served ten months in Canada.

Kenneth Martin, of Wilton, was in the first Eastern Ontario Battalion.

W. L. Mason, of Napanee, enlisted in the 39th Battalion.

George Mathews, of Napanee, chose the artillery as the branch of the service best suited to his qualifications, and

accordingly joined the 72nd Battery at Kingston. He was at the battles of Cambrai, Arras and Amiens, and helped to smash the Hindenburg line. He was once wounded.

C. Maunders, of Ernesttown, enlisted in the 21st Battalion.

W. S. Maurice, of Napanee, was a gunner in the C. F. A.

Frederick Royce Maybee, of Napanee, enlisted with the 71st, and went to England in March, 1916, and served in England as Brigade Quarter Master Sergeant until August, 1918, when he returned to Canada.

Archie Meeks, of Cloyne, at eighteen years of age, left his father's farm and enlisted in the 146th. He was seven months in the trenches serving on a machine gun. On April 9th, 1917, at Vimy Ridge, a German bullet destroyed the sight of both his eyes. His record in the army was a most creditable one.

Giles G. Membery, of Adolphustown, was Medical Officer of the 8th C. M. R. from January to August, 1915. He then went overseas, joined the Royal Navy and served one year on H. M. S. Cochrane, and went through the Jutland fight and the East Coast Raid. He returned to Canada in July, 1917.

Louis Meng, of Napanee, was three and one-half years in the army, spent sixteen months in France in the 53rd Battery, and took part in the battles of Amiens, Arras and Cambrai.

William Metcalf, of Camden, served in the 190th Battalion.

Max Mieske, of Denbigh, joined the 146th Battalion.

John H. Mihna, of Centreville, served in the 118th Battalion.

David C. Miller, of Tamworth, was in the Canadian Army.

Miss Diana Miller, of Napanee, was one of the first girls of the County to volunteer for war work at the munition plant in Napanee. She acted as shell inspector for ten

months, and afterwards served as Mechanical Transport Driver in the Royal Air Force at Camp Mohawk.

Gordon Mackenzie Miller, son of Mr. F. F. Miller, of Napanee, enlisted with the 67th Battery and was transferred to the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery and served seventeen months in France. He went through five of the heaviest battles, and was once wounded.

Howard Phillip Miller, of Napanee, student, enlisted at Kingston, and served for fifteen months in Canada in the Army Service Corps.

I. Miller, of Amherst Island, was in the Army Service Corps.

Joseph Miller, of Cloyne, enlisted with the 146th Battalion.

Kenneth Miller up to his enlistment had lived on Amherst Island. He served as a gunner in the 40th Sportsman's Battery, and came safely through the battles of Amiens, Arras, Cambrai and Mons.

Overton William Miller, Adolphustown, enlisted with the 146th, and served twenty-three months in France in the 95th, the 2nd Canadian Labor Battalion, and the 12th Canadian Railway Troops.

William Miles Miller, son of Mr. F. F. Miller, of Napanee, was an officer in the Canadian Permanent Force at the outbreak of war and was on duty at Chatham, England. He enlisted in August, 1914, and was in the thick of the fight to the end of the war. He was awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry and devotion to duty during the battle of the Somme, and was three times mentioned in despatches.

W. W. Miller, of Napanee, served in the 59th Battalion.

F. Milling, of Napanee, was in the Eastern Ontario Battalion.

G. M. Milligan, of Napanee, served with the 12th C. M. R.

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James W. Milligan, of Bath, was a driver in the 72nd Battery.

Phillip Milligan, of Napanee, enlisted when sixteen years of age with the 146th, and when overseas was transferred to the 95th. He was three and one-half years in the army and spent eighteen months in France with the 1st Canadian Supply Depot.

Frank Mills, of Napanee, enlisted in the 75th Battery, and crossed the Pacific with the Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force.

Silas Mills, of Flinton, served in the 146th Battalion.

John Milne, of Napanee, enlisted as a sapper in the Canadian Engineers and served two years in France in the Canadian Signal Corps. He came safely through many battles, winning the D. C. M. for maintaining telephone communications, and was also awarded the Military Medal.

Lewis W. Ming, of Napanee, was a gunner in the Artillery Corps.

Raymond Moore, of Napanee, was four and one-half years in the Canadian Army, going over with the First Contingent. For three years in France he served through all the great battles with no casualties against him until the battle of Passchendaele, when he was gassed.

Robert Morgan, of Cloyne, was in the 3rd Special Service Corps.

Albert C. Morris, of Napanee, joined the 155th in the early spring of 1916, and was sent to France with the Labor Battalion. He was once wounded by shrapnel, and after six weeks' sojourn in a hospital in France, returned to his battalion, and remained with it until the end of the war.

George F. Morris, of Napanee, enlisted in Toronto with the 3rd Canadian Reserve Battalion in 1917. He reached France in June, 1918, and was wounded in the left leg at the battle of Cambrai. He arrived home in March, 1919.

Fred Mouck, of Sheffield, was twice wounded in the left arm. He was eighteen months in France, and fought from Vimy Ridge to Passchendaele.

Timothy Mowers, of Strathcona, served in the Canadian Forces.

James Munroe, of Napanee, served in the Overseas forces.

J. N. Murphy, of Napanee, enlisted in the 124th Battalion.

Patrick J. Murphy, of Napanee, was in the 1st Eastern Ontario Battalion.

S. A. MacDonald, son of John MacDonald, of Wilton, enlisted in the 9th C. M. R. in December, 1914, and was four years and nine months in the service. After spending fifteen months in the firing line, he was captured and held as a prisoner-of-war for five months in Germany. He effected his escape and returned again to the front, where he remained until the war ended.

John H. McAdam, of Erinsville, joined the 146th, and was afterwards transferred to and served with the Canadian Forestry Corps.

E. McAvoy, of Napanee, served in a Saskatchewan Battalion.

J. R. McAvoy, of Napanee, served in the 3rd A. M. C.

C. A. McCabe, of Napanee, served in the 77th.

Daniel McCarten, of Napanee, was in the 1st Eastern Ontario Battalion.

Lester A. McCaugherty, formerly of Bath, was for eighteen months a member of the United States Air Force in the mechanical department. Although above the draft age he volunteered his services and passed the test.

Francis James McConachie, of Napanee, joined the 59th at Belleville, and spent over two years in the fighting zone, and was wounded at Amiens in August, 1918.

C. S. McConnell, of Odessa, joined the 223rd Battalion.

W. D. MacCormack, formerly a Veterinary Surgeon practising in Napanee, served for fifteen months in the Imperial Veterinary Corps.

Frank S. McCoy, formerly of Napanee, joined the army at Carman, Manitoba, and was only four months in France

when he was severely wounded at Vimy Ridge, and was unable to return to the front.

William McCrudden, Sillsville, joined the 1st Depot Battalion and sailed for England in June, 1918, and was still in training when the war ended.

Milton McCumber, formerly of Napanee, enlisted and served in a Manitoba Battalion.

William McCumber spent the first twenty years of his life in Napanee and enlisted with the 108th at Selkirk, Manitoba, and was transferred to the 78th of Winnipeg. He was in France nearly two years. He was once wounded in the great drive and was mentioned in despatches for bringing in a German Sergeant-Major, from whom valuable information was received.

Donald McDonald, of Camden East, served in the Canadian Forces.

H. McDonald, of Flinton, served in the 239th Battalion.

Peter McDonald, of Wilton, served in the Canadian Overseas Forces.

A. McDermott, of Bath, enlisted in the 3rd Battalion.

Roy McDonough, of Stella, enlisted in the 146th, but remained in the service only six months, owing to ill health.

W. J. McFarland, of Roblin, joined the 146th Battalion.

Hugh McFern, of Amherst Island, had a varied experience during his twenty-three months in France. He passed through several battles, was once wounded by shrapnel in his side and again by a gun-shot in the knee. In the big drive he got separated from his company, was captured by the Germans on October 1st, 1918, and held a prisoner until the armistice was signed.

Irving McGaughey, son of James McGaughey, of Wilton, enlisted in 1916 and served on the Home Guard in Canada.

John C. McGiffon, of Enterprise, joined Depot Battalion No. 4.

E. A. McGill, Centreville, went to the front line trenches in 1916 with the 4th C. M. R., was promoted to the rank of sergeant, was wounded and gassed, and after thirty-four months' service, returned to the farm in Camden.

W. E. McGill, formerly of Centreville, served in France for nineteen months as a sergeant in the 7th Canadian Railway Troops.

Rev. Arthur H. McGreer, of Napanee, enlisted as Chaplain with the 1st Division Engineers at Montreal, and went over with the 1st Contingent, serving until the end of the war in France, Belgium and Germany. Honors and promotions were rapid and well merited. He attained the rank of Hon. Lieut. Col. and A. D. C. S. Canadian Corps and was awarded the Military Cross for rescuing wounded during the battle of the Somme and the Order of the British Empire for his resourcefulness in his administration of the Chaplain's Department of the Canadian Army. He was also mentioned in despatches for his devotion to duty.

Miss Louise C. S. McGreer, formerly of Napanee, was a Nursing Sister in the McGill General Hospital in France and Belgium for four years. She was mentioned in despatches and was awarded the Royal Red Cross.

George McGregor, of Napanee, left the farm for the army and went overseas in 1915, reaching the front line on the 1st of November. He remained at the front for three years and was three times wounded.

Leland McGregor, of Enterprise, enlisted in the Canadian Army.

J. H. McGuire, of Napanee, enlisted as a sapper with the engineers, and was transferred to the Field Artillery. He served fifteen months in France, passing through all the great battles from August, 1917, until the great German retreat, and escaped getting on the casualty list.

G. A. McIlwain was attached to the Eastern Ontario Battalion.

Archie McKay was born in Scotland, but was living at

Tamworth when he enlisted with C. Battery of the R. C. H. A., and served with the artillery.

J. McKeown, of Richmond, fought from Hill 70 to Amiens with the 10th Canadian Battalion, and although two years within range of the enemy guns, escaped with one slight wound in his right hand.

M. J. McKeown, of Newburgh, was in the 1st Eastern Ontario Battalion.

Bernice Grant McKittrick, of Selby, joined the 80th, crossed to England with that battalion, and was transferred to the 74th. While in England he was stricken down with diphtheria, and after ten months was honorably discharged owing to ill health.

James McLuckie, of Flinton, crossed to England in May, 1915, with the 21st, and four years later sailed for home. In the meantime he had spent three years in the trenches and fought from St. Eloi to Mons, and is now on a farm at Portage La Prairie.

James Harvey McLuckie, of Flinton, enlisted at Kingston in the 21st, and had his first baptism of fire at the Somme. He was transferred to the Army Service Corps and went forward to Germany with the victorious allies.

Thomas Alvin McLuckie, of Flinton, although not yet seventeen years of age, managed to be accepted in the 254th at Madoc in December, 1916. Upon his arrival in England he was assigned the position of orderly in a hospital until he attained the military age. As soon as he was old enough he was placed in training, but the war ended before his training was completed.

A. McTaggart, of Napanee, joined the 3rd Depot Battalion.

A. A. McTaggart was born at Hawley, joined the 65th at Saskatoon in March, 1916, left Canada in June and was in France in August. For eleven months he fought with the Canadian Army and most of that time was in a machine gun company. He was wounded in the elbow and

knee at Vimy Ridge, and was not able to return to the front.

Lorne B. McTaggart, of Roblin, joined the Mechanical Department of the R. A. F.

F. W. McTear, son of Rev. A. L. McTear, of Bath, served as a bombardier in the Canadian Field Artillery, and took part in several battles, including Passchendaele. He was in hospital from April to September, 1918, with a trench knee and spent in all about one year in France.

W. W. Nash, of Bath, was in the Army Medical Corps.

Harold Howard Neilson, of Amherst Island, enlisted in June, 1916, in the A. M. C. at Kingston, and was kept on duty in Canada until 1918, when a severe accident precluded all chance of his getting overseas.

John J. Neilson, formerly of Amherst Island, left Canada in October, 1916, with the 183rd of Winnipeg, and the following March was sent to France, but owing to defective eyesight, was transferred to the Forestry Corps.

Eaken S. Nelson, of Bath, was in the 1st Depot Battalion.

George Newman, of Amherst Island, went overseas in September, 1915, and served over two years in France. He was twice wounded with shrapnel, but kept on fighting until the armistice was signed, and is now farming in Manitoba.

Harold Newman, of Moscow, served in the 146th Battalion.

William Nichols, of Conway, was in the Overseas Forces for two years.

Raymond Norris, of Napanee, served with the 253rd Battalion.

J. P. North is an old fighter, having served many years in the Indian Army, and wears a medal and White Star won in the days of Queen Victoria. His home was in Napanee in 1916 when he enlisted in the 155th, crossed the Atlantic and spent two years in France, and received only one slight wound.

Arthur O'Hara was born in Scotland, but claims Newburgh as his home. He enlisted and served with the 10th Canadian Railway Construction Corps and served ten months in France. This proved to be a rather hazardous occupation as in this time he was shell-shocked twice.

Harold Benjamin Oldham, of Yarker, enlisted in the Army Service Corps in 1915, and joined the Flying Corps in 1917. He trained for a pilot at Camp Mohawk and Camp Borden, and received his commission in Texas. He served several months in France and had four German planes to his credit. For his good work he was decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross.

John Oldham, of Yarker, enlisted in the 72nd C. F. A., and served in the 32nd in France. He was in France in time to take part in the battle of Passchendaele, but after six months fighting on the Western front, he was stricken down with pleurisy and was unable to resume his position at the gun.

James Frank Oliver, of Napanee, enlisted in the Army Service Corps.

W. E. Owel, of Croydon, served with the 109th Battalion.

Henry E. Page, an Englishman by birth, but making his home in Fredericksburgh, enlisted as a private in the 77th, and by his soldierly bearing, bravery and devotion to duty, was raised to the rank of Lieutenant and decorated with the Military Medal. He served two and one-half years in France, encountering danger in every form, and was once wounded and once gassed. His most thrilling experiences were in tunnelling with the Royal Engineers.

Alfred George Palmer, of Napanee, enlisted in the 39th and served until the end of the war. He was once wounded and spent considerable time in hospital.

George Palmer, of Napanee, served four years in the Army Service Corps.

Bruce C. Parks, of North Fredericksburgh, joined the

1st Depot Battalion, trained thirteen months in England, but did not reach the front line in France.

Claud Parks, of Flinton, joined the 146th in his native village, and after reaching England was transferred to the Army Service Corps, and served ten months in France, passing safely through six of the fiercest battles.

Franklin James Parks, a farmer on the shore of Hay Bay, enlisted in the 1st Depot Battalion, and was on leave engaged in farming when the armistice was signed.

Frederick E. Parks, Tamworth, was three years in uniform and spent twenty-one months in France. He started in with the 146th, fought four battles with the 4th C. M. R., and after being wounded at the battle of Passchendaele, spent the rest of his time with the Canadian Forestry Corps.

W. H. Parks, of Napanee, served in Depot Battalion No. 2.

J. R. Parrott, of Odessa, served in the 255th Battalion.

Ross Parrott, of Odessa, started in as a sapper in the Engineers and wound up as a Lieutenant in the Railway Construction Battalion. He was a student at the time of enlisting, and after soldiering four and one-half years, resumed his studies.

J. Path, of Flinton, was in the 2nd Depot Battalion.

Bert Patterson, of Camden, was in service in the Canadian Army.

Miss Marguerite Patterson claims Camden as her home, and was the first Canadian nurse wounded in the war. She was on duty at a Casualty Clearing Station during the big German drive, and was wounded by shrapnel. She was treated in several hospitals, and when convalescent, was returned to Canada in October, 1918.

Grant Paul, Napanee, enlisted at sixteen years of age in the 15th Field Ambulance Corps, and in March, 1917, went to England and served there in the Medical Corps until the end of the war.

Ernest Peccione, of Napanee, enlisted with the 80th Battalion.

Joseph A. Pennell, of Roblin, was engaged in farming, but left the farm in 1916 and served with the fighting 4th C. M. R. until the end of the war. He was gassed once and wounded twice, but was able to resume his work on the farm when he laid aside his uniform.

A. W. Perkins, of Northbrook, was in the 3rd Depot Battalion.

H. H. Perry, of Napanee, served as a gunner in the Artillery.

William H. Perry, of Violet, lacked one month of serving five full years in the army. He was one year on garrison duty in Bermuda and reached the continent in time to spend three years on the Western Front. He was wounded at Passchendaele in the right arm and again at Amiens in the head.

Allen Peters, of Yarker, enlisted in the 146th as a private, was promoted to sergeant and sergeant instructor, but owing to a serious accident at Valcartier, was unable to go to the front.

Dorval Peters, Newburgh, was two years and eight months in the service in Canada, serving in three different battalions.

Israel Peters, of Newburgh, went overseas with the 146th, was in the service thirty-four months in all, and among others fought at Vimy Ridge and Passchendaele, and returned as sound as when he enlisted.

Lester Peters, of Newburgh, joined the 254th, and was discharged after three months' service.

S. Peters, of Newburgh, joined the 130th Battalion.

Harold Phippen, formerly of Conway, enlisted and went overseas with an Algoma Battalion.

Preston Phippen, formerly of Conway, served in an Algoma Battalion.

Charles H. Plumley, of Napanee, joined the 80th Battalion.

Gerald Pollard, of Adolphustown, enlisted five days after was was declared, and has the distinction of having served three years and six months as a prisoner-of-war. Like most returned men he is not very communicative, but there is no doubt that during this period he suffered all the tortures that the fiendish Huns could devise. He went over with the 1st Contingent, and was captured at the battle of Langemarck.

Wilfrid Casey Potter, of Moscow, enlisted with the Royal Canadian Dragoons, but the armistice was signed before his training in Canada was finished.

Miss G. Preston, formerly of Stella, served as a Nursing Sister in the United States Army.

Harry F. Preston, physician, son of D. H. Preston, K.C., of Napanee, enlisted at Calgary as a Lieutenant in the Army Service Corps, and was promoted to rank of Captain. He served nearly two years in France, and was awarded the Military Cross for establishing a dressing station in an advanced position under heavy shell fire, and caring for the wounded continuously for ninety-six hours.

Kenneth Priest, of Napanee, served in the 27th Battery of the Canadian Field Artillery, going to France in January, 1918, and took part in the great drive, winding up at Mons with the rank of bombardier.

Anson Pringle, of Denbigh, served with the 146th Battalion.

Charles Pringle, of Flinton, enlisted with the 155th at Belleville, and left Canada in October, 1916, and two months later crossed to France and served in the fighting line seventeen months, receiving wounds in his chest and leg.

George L. Pringle, Amherst Island, was three years and three months in the army. He began as a private in the 56th and concluded his military career as a sergeant in the Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry. He was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his services at the battle of Cambrai. He received a shell wound at

Courcelette and was temporarily blinded by gas at Cambrai.

Jesse Pringle, of Cloyne, served ten months on garrison duty in Bermuda and then to England for two months further training and reached the front line in France in August, 1916, where he remained until the end of the war.

M. P. Pringle, of Napanee, was in the 3rd Depot Battalion.

Max V. Pringle, of Cloyne, entered the trenches in December, 1916, after the usual training in Canada and England, fought in all the battles from Vimy Ridge to Passchendaele, and was three times wounded.

Miss A. Prout, formerly of Dorland, served as a Nurse in the United States Army.

John Prue, of Tamworth, enlisted in the 21st in November, 1917, and by the regular courses reached the trenches in May, 1918. He was severely wounded in August, 1918, and spent nine months in a hospital in Liverpool before he was able to be invalided home.

Sidney Prue, of Tamworth, enlisted on the 6th of January, 1918, and arrived in France in May in time to take part in the heavy fighting of the summer campaign and was wounded at Cambrai on September 2nd, and invalided home in March, 1919.

William Prue, of Tamworth, served in the Royal Air Force.

I. Pulford, of Centreville, served in the Army Service Corps.

Edward J. Pybus, of Strathcona, joined the 121st Western Irishmen at New Westminister, B.C., and was afterwards transferred to the 29th. He was two and one-half years in the army, and was on service in France, Belgium and Germany.

Edwin Pybus, of Camden, was in the Canadian Forces.

James Ramsey, born in Scotland, but now of Bath, joined the County Battalion, the 146th, and in his two

years' warfare in France and Belgium, did his part in all the great battles during that time.

J. Rath, of Flinton, served in the 119th Battalion.

Arthur Ready, of Denbigh, was a member of the 146th Battalion, was wounded, and lost one leg.

Lorne Ready, of Denbigh, served with the 146th Battalion.

R. R. L. Ready, of Denbigh, served with the 288th Battalion.

S. Read, of Stella, was in the Eastern Ontario Battalion.

A. A. Reid, of Napanee, enlisted in the 146th Battalion.

H. E. Reid, of Camden, joined the 146th Battalion.

Joseph F. Reid, of Flinton, was in the 1st Depot Battalion.

John Reno, of Flinton, enlisted with the 87th Battalion.

Joseph Reno, of Flinton, enlisted with the 146th Battalion.

A. Ribbons, of Odessa, served in the Canadian Engineers.

R. S. Richardson, of Napanee, was a lieutenant in the Railway Corps, served two years in France and Belgium, and was once wounded.

Robert Richardson, Tamworth, went overseas with the 146th, served for a time with the 95th, but went into the trenches with the 4th C. M. R. He was once wounded in his right hand by a shrapnel.

W. E. Richardson, of Napanee, a veteran of the Boer war, served as a private in No. 2 Canadian General Hospital for four years.

H. R. Richmond, of Richmond, joined the 2nd Depot Battalion in 1918, and was in training in England when the war ended.

Ray T. Richmond, of Napanee, served in the Canadian Army.

Alex. Riddell, of Colebrook, enlisted in the Canadian Forces.

S. G. Ridgewell, of Fredericksburgh, enlisted in the 22nd Battery of the Canadian Field Artillery, and spent nearly three years in the war zone. He took part in many battles, and was gassed and sick with trench fever.

Harry Rikely, of Selby, served in the Overseas Forces.

Harvey Rikely, of Selby, enlisted and served in the C. E. F.

W. W. Rikely, of Bath, served in the 146th Battalion.

Charles Riley, of Camden East, belonged to the 56th.

Andrew R. Robertson, of Odessa, was in the 3rd Depot Battalion.

David A. Robertson, of Odessa, served in the Army Service Corps.

James Robertson, of Odessa, served in the Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Gabriel A. Robinson, of Camden East, began his career as a soldier in the 50th Queen's Battery, and wound up as a despatch rider in the 13th Brigade Forward Headquarters, Canadian Field Artillery. He was three years in the service, and was twice wounded.

James Robinson, of Tamworth, was in the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

James A. Robinson, of Selby, was twenty-six months in the army, went over the top at Vimy Ridge, was buried by a high explosive and twice wounded. After being severely wounded, he bombed the enemy and carried a wounded comrade from the field.

P. Robinson, of Napanee, was in the 3rd Depot Battalion.

W. G. W. Robinson, of Napanee, was a lieutenant in the Infantry, and although he was four years in the army, was able to spend only a few months in France owing to an attack of enteric fever.

G. W. Rogers, of Napanee, was in the 3rd Depot Battalion.

A. Roland, of Odessa, enlisted in the 16th Battery.

Raymond Rook, of Strathcona, was in the Canadian Forces.

Norman Root, of Napanee, was a gunner in the 35th Howitzer Battery, and spent only three months of his two and one-half years' service in France. He fought at Vimy, and while working with his battery at Hill 70, was literally riddled with shrapnel, receiving twenty-six wounds, one of which destroyed the sight of one eye.

J. Arthur Rorke, Tamworth, served three years with the Canadian Forestry Corps in England and Scotland.

Percy F. Rose, of Napanee, served for nine months in Canada with the 1st Depot Battalion.

Charles Rosenblath, of Denbigh, enlisted when sixteen years of age, was three years and four months in the army, and put in fifteen months in the trenches. He was twice wounded, once slightly in August, 1917, and is still lame from a severe wound in his left leg received in August, 1918.

Malcolm Ross, Odessa, left Canada with the Queen's Field Ambulance in 1916, and served thirteen months in France with the 4th Field Ambulance.

Charles Russell, of Camden, joined the Canadian Army.

I. Russell, of Enterprise, served in the 2nd Depot Battalion.

John H. Russell, formerly of Switzerville, joined the Royal Navy Canadian Volunteers. He served on a submarine chaser and a destroyer, and after an attack of pneumonia, was transferred to a mine-sweeper. He was two and one-half years in the service.

Mrs. Eva Taylor Ruttan, formerly of Napanee, wife of Major F. S. Ruttan, went overseas in May, 1916, and for some time performed canteen work. She joined the V. A. D.'s and worked in various hospitals, including St. Dunstan's, where she was in charge of the dining room of the Bungalow Annex, accommodating two hundred and fifty blind soldiers. She was chosen as one of the women war

workers to present an address to their Majesties at Buckingham Palace on the occasion of their silver wedding.

F. S. Ruttan, formerly a physician of Yarker, went over with the 1st Contingent, and served continuously for four years in France. He was in No. 1 Canadian General Hospital until it was destroyed in the bombing raid in June, 1918. He was promoted to the rank of Major.

John Francis Ryan, son of the late Matthew Ryan, of Newburgh, started in as a medical student and a private. He was steadily promoted, returned from across the sea, completed his medical course, and wound up a full fledged doctor, and captain in the Canadian Army Medical Corps. He spent eighteen months in France.

Charles B. Rycroft, of Odessa, belonged to a Depot Battalion.

Carman Salsbury brought distinction upon his native Township of Camden, by winning the Distinguished Conduct Medal. He was three and one-half years in the army with rank of sergeant at the time of his discharge. The Official Gazette said of him : "This man was section commander of the leading section which came under intense machine-gun fire, losing all its Lewis Gunners, so he took the gun and brought it into action neutralizing the enemy's fire. Then with his officer, who was at once mortally wounded, he rushed the enemy post, seizing their machine gun and turning it on the flying enemy, after which he brought his wounded officer back under heavy fire."

Harry Salsbury, of Camden, also distinguished himself by nearly three and one-half years' fighting on the Western Front. He was wounded four times and gassed once, and wears the Military Cross with a bar. The cross was awarded for his gallantry in leading a charge against the German field guns, and the bar was added for his daring and resourcefulness in reconnaisance work at Hill 70 behind the enemy lines, thereby breaking up five successive enemy counter-attacks. He entered the army as a private and came home a captain in the 4th Infantry Battalion.

Since his return, Captain Salsbury has succumbed to tuberculosis, due to the effects of poisonous gas, received while on service.

Albert Salter, of Napanee, enlisted with the 80th Battalion.

R. J. Sams, of Erinsville, served in a Machine Gun Corps.

William R. Sampson was in the 80th Battalion.

Roy R. Samson, of Newburgh, left the farm for the army in 1916, and after three years in uniform resumed his place upon the farm. He was in that famous fighting unit, the 4th C. M. R. He has many battles to his credit, and was wounded but once and then by a dud shell.

F. Sanford, of Napanee, was in the 3rd Depot Battalion.

Robert Guy Saul, of Camden East, started as a sapper with the 2nd Canadian Engineers, but was discharged as medically unfit. He tried again and was accepted by the 72nd Battery C. F. A., and served until the end of the war with the 2nd Division Ammunition Column in France.

William Maxwell Saul, of Camden East, served for three and one-half years with the 44th, and was once wounded by a German grenade. He was two years within range of the enemy's fire.

Fred Scanlin, of Wilton, enlisted in November, 1915, and did not leave France until February, 1919. He was wounded in 1917, and after recovering served for a time in a Forestry Corps in England, returning to France in September, 1918.

H. L. Schermehorn, of Napanee, joined the Royal Air Force as a Flight Cadet, and was in training at Camp Mohawk when the armistice was signed.

R. D. Schermehorn, of Odessa, served in the 2nd Battalion.

A. L. Scott, of Sharp's Corners, joined the 1st Depot Battalion.

George W. Scott, of Napanee, went overseas with the

73rd Battery, and served six weeks in France in the 5th Canadian Division Ammunition Column.

Roy Derward Scott, Napanee, served the last three months of the war with the 48th Howitzer Battery, C. F. A., but passed through four battles in that period.

W. R. Scott, of Napanee, after nine months' service in France, where he took part in the engagements at Ypres and the Somme, returned to Canada in May, 1918. He was wounded at the Somme in the right thigh. With the rank of Lieutenant he was retained in the paymasters' department at Kingston.

Walter Scouten, of Wilton, joined the Canadian Forces.

Leo A. Scrimshaw, of Napanee, served three years as a despatch rider in the 3rd Division Headquarters in France.

Roy A. Scrimshaw, of Napanee, served in the 45th Battery for two years, was gassed and severely wounded at Hill 70, and invalided home in 1918.

Oswald Thomas Sculthorpe, Napanee, served in the 74th and 72nd. Was eleven months in France, and was once wounded in the left leg. He was three and one-half years a soldier.

Frank Sedore, of Richmond, joined the army in November, 1914, and had a bitter experience as he was over three years as a German prisoner-of-war, and can give first-hand information as to the brutal manner in which the British soldiers were treated. He was a corporal in the 2nd Battalion, and was in the thick of the fray at Ypres, was three times shot in the arm, once in the hip and once through the body, and at the time, when he was in need of kindness and consideration, he fell into the hands of the enemy to be subjected to all manner of discomforts and humiliation. His release was finally effected by a transfer of prisoners through Holland.

Calvin Selman, of Tamworth, served in the 254th Battalion.

N. C. Selman, of Northbrook, enlisted in the 146th Battalion.

Ross L. Sexsmith, of Napanee, was attached to the 1st Eastern Ontario Battalion.

William Sexsmith, a farmer in Richmond, was attached to the 6th Reserves in May, 1918, and crossed to England, and trained there until he was returned after the war.

W. A. Shane, formerly of Newburgh, did his best, but was not permitted to do much. He enlisted shortly after war was declared in the 1st Divisional Cycle Corps, but was invalided home from Salisbury Plains, and to his great disappointment did not reach the front.

Fletcher Sharp, Napanee, enlisted in October, 1916, in Queen's Ambulance Reserve, was commissioned as Lieutenant in the C. A. M. C., and attached to the Royal Air Force at Camp Mohawk. He went overseas in August, 1918, and was gazetted staff captain and appointed sanitary officer for Kimmel Park Camp.

Flinton Bell Sharp, of Ernesttown, graduated in Medicine at Queen's in 1918. Went overseas in October and served in hospitals in England until the end of the war.

J. B. Shea, of Ernesttown, served as a private in the 80th, and was afterwards transferred to the 74th and 257th. After nearly three years in the army, and with two wounds to his credit, he resumed his work upon the farm.

Wilfred Henry Shephard, of Bath, left his books at Albert College to become a soldier. He began with the 146th, and was transferred to the 12th Canadian Railway Troops, and was nearly two years in the battle line in France and Belgium. He was gassed twice and once wounded.

Percy S. Shewell, of Violet, fought with the invincible "Princess Pats" for twelve months in France. He enlisted at Saskatoon, in 1917.

G. A. Shier, of Newburgh, joined the 2nd Depot Battalion.

H. R. Shier, of Enterprise, was on Special Service in Canada.

Nathan Shier, of Enterprise, joined the Canadian Forces.

Uval Shier, of Enterprise, was in the Canadian Army.

F. H. Shillington, Ernesttown, during the stormy period from November, 1916, to the signing of the armistice, was with the gallant 4th C. M. R. When discharged he wore three chevrons on his sleeve and one wound stripe.

A. G. Shire, of Northbrook, answered his country's call in 1916 and, after two years of trench life in France, and the honorable scar left by a German bullet in his arm, returned home in July, 1919, honorably discharged.

George Shorey, of Napanee, served on a patrol boat on the Pacific Coast in the fall of 1914, and afterwards joined the Patrol Service of the Royal Navy on the West coast of Ireland, as Electrical Engineer, and remained in the service until the end of the war.

Kenneth Shorey, of Fredericksburgh, while a medical student at Queen's, enlisted as a private in the Army Medical Corps, and served four years in Egypt and France. He returned in 1916, completed his course; was raised to rank of captain and returned to the front, where he served until the war ended.

Miss Vera M. Shorey, of Napanee, served as a Nursing Sister for two months in a Base Military Hospital at Atlanta, Georgia, in the United States.

W. D. M. Shorey, formerly of Newburgh, left for overseas in July, 1918, to complete his course of training in England, but did not reach the front.

A. F. Sills, of Napanee, served in the Canadian Army.

Charles D. Sills, of Fredericksburgh, served in the Artillery for three years, of which period twenty-one months were spent in pouring shells into the enemy's trenches. He was gassed at Passchendaele.

Harold Edmund Sills, of Napanee, served over three

years in Canada as a private in the Mechanical Transport of the Canadian Army Service Corps.

Ibri Lucas Sills, son of Merle Sills, of Richmond, was nine months in the service in Canada as a gunner in the 1st Depot Battalion of 2nd Queen's Battery.

Ralph MacDonald Sills, Fredericksburgh, was eight months in uniform in Canada, and was discharged after the armistice was signed.

Roy A. Sills, of North Fredericksburgh, was ten months in France with the 12th Canadian Siege Battery. He was two years in the service, and came through several battles unharmed.

Beverley R. Simpson, of Napanee, was one of the first of this county to enlist. He was an expert signaller, and the Canadian Army readily found a place for him in this branch of the service. For four and one-half years he served in this and in other capacities in the Canadian and Imperial Armies.

John M. Simpson, of Napanee, proceeded overseas in April, 1917, with the Queen's University Highland Battalion. He was transferred to the 48th Highlanders, and while in training at Witley, he was stricken down with meningitis, and transferred from hospital to hospital, and was returned home badly crippled, in September, 1918.

E. M. Sinway joined the 2nd Depot Battalion.

Clarence Tipson Skinner, formerly of Yarker, enlisted at Montreal in November, 1915, in the P. P. C. L. I., proceeded overseas in July, 1916. Took part in the battles of Hill 70, Vimy Ridge and Regina Trench, and was invalided home in May, 1918.

George Skinner, of Camden East, was in the Canadian Forces.

Roy J. Skinner, of Yarker, was a gunner in the 43rd Battery in France, and for seventeen months hammered away at the German lines and escaped the shells that were sent over in reply.

Samuel Greenway Skinner, formerly of Yarker, crossed

to England in April, 1918, with the 43rd Battery Canadian Field Artillery, and was still in training when the armistice was signed.

Harry Slater, formerly of Napanee, joined the 1st Depot Battalion in 1917, but was discharged after three months' training, owing to defective eyesight.

A. Smith, of Bath, joined the 2nd Depot Battalion.

Arthur Smith, of Yarker, will ever remember Vimy Ridge and Passchendaele, as he received a shrapnel wound in the knee at the former battle, and a contusion of the back at the latter. These were two outstanding incidents culled from his two years fighting with the 4th C. M. R.

Delbert S. Smith, formerly of Morven, trained for six months in the United States Army.

Fred. A. Smith, formerly of Hawley, went over with the First Contingent, and spent four years in France as a driver in the Ammunition Column, except a short time on sick leave from shell-shock. Upon his demobolization in 1919 he went West to take up a free-grant homestead.

G. Smith, of Bath, joined the 2nd Depot Battalion.

Harold Smith, Amherst Island, had a very short experience in real fighting, as he was wounded at the end of his second week in the front line and the war was over before he recovered. He was in uniform twenty-eight months as a corporal in the Artillery.

James E. Smith, of Switzerville, joined the Forestry Corps upon attaining the military age in 1917. He was sent to France as a driver in the ammunition column, hauling shells to the front line, and had lots of hard work and narrow escapes.

John Smith, of Amherst Island, was one of the 9000 of the same name who it is said fought against the Germans. He was with the Machine Gun Corps and spent two years pumping bullets into the German front line, and received but one wound and that a shrapnel in his shoulder.

LeRoy Smith, of Morven, served nineteen months in Canada patrolling the St. Lawrence Canal.

R. W. Smith, formerly of Ernesttown, went over with the first contingent, a member of the 3rd Field Ambulance, and stuck faithfully to that hazardous post until the army of occupation was in Germany.

Samuel Howard Smith, of Conway, arrived in France in time for the final drive against the Germans and took part in the concluding battles of the war.

W. H. Smith, of Napanee, served in the 179th Battalion.

Mrs. Caroline M. Sneath, of Napanee, went overseas in December, 1916, and served for over a year in the Head Office of the Canadian Red Cross. After the death of her husband, who was killed in March, 1918, she was Official Visitor in England and Scotland for the Canadian Pension Commission, and filled that position until the work was taken over by the British Pension Office on January 1st, 1920.

I. Snell, of Napanee, enlisted in the 146th Battalion.

C. B. Snider volunteered for service at Flinton, where a local platoon was recruited for the 146th. He served nine months at the front, was wounded by shrapnel and was in hospital when the armistice was signed.

E. Snider, of Napanee, enlisted in the Fort Garry Horse.

Geo. H. Snider, of Sillsville, joined the 80th Battalion.

James Snider, of Denbigh, served in the Canadian Army.

John W. Soby, of Napanee, joined the 72nd Queen's Battery, and remained on service in Canada in the 1st Depot Battalion for nineteen months.

Charles Spencer, of Cloyne, joined the 146th in 1916.

Harvey Spencer, of Cloyne, joined the 146th in 1916.

Ivan Rose Spencer, of Napanee, had over two years of soldiering in the artillery. Upon his arrival in France in the early autumn, 1917, he was attached to the flying column in the great final push and was on leave in Paris on armistice night, an experience never to be forgotten.

R. Spencer, of Cloyne, joined the 2nd Depot Battalion.

Charles Spicer was working on a farm at Flinton, which he left to join the 6th Canadian Reserves. He crossed the ocean and was in camp in England when the Germans gave up defeated.

Andrew Spratt, of Enterprise, joined the 254th Battalion.

E. W. Stein, of Denbigh, served in the 228th Battalion.

F. W. Stein, of Denbigh, was for three years a member of His Majesty's Overseas Forces. He was seventeen months in France and Belgium in the 10th Canadian Railway Transport Corps.

James Stevens, son of Frank Stevens, of Napanee, was one of the first and youngest to volunteer for service, and few suffered more from the enemy. After a few weeks in the trenches he was caught in a hail of shrapnel and was terribly mangled. Scarcely any part of his body or limbs escaped. Both legs were amputated and several subsequent operations were necessary. With all his hard luck he has not lost his genial smile.

Marion Stevens, of Napanee, served nearly four years in No. 7 Queen's General Hospital in Egypt and France, and was at Treport at the time of the air raid.

Fraser Stinson, of Tamworth, enlisted in the army and served in Canada.

Robert Kenneth Stinson, of Tamworth, enlisted in the Royal Naval Air Service and went overseas in January, 1918, and trained in England, and received his commission as Lieutenant. He remained on duty in the North Sea Patrol for eight months after the war.

Arthur Roy Stone, of North Fredericksburgh, enlisted with the 254th, but was retained on duty in Canada. He was accidentally wounded while on guard duty at the Imperial Munition Works at Trenton.

Harold S. Storey, formerly of Napanee, served four and one-half years in the navy, first on H.M.S. Niobe, and later on H.M.S. Stadacona, and finally on a torpedo boat destroyer the Grilse.

Otto Melville Storms, formerly of Wilton, enlisted in August, 1914, and was nearly five years in uniform. He was shell-shocked in 1916, wounded at Cambrai in 1918, and returned to Canada, a sergeant, in 1919.

Ruggles S. Storms, a Wilton boy, enlisted in the 78th at Winnipeg in December, 1914. He was four years in France, was once wounded and was wearing the sergeant's stripes when he returned in 1919.

B. W. Storrings, of Napanee, joined the 254th.

W. W. Storring, of Denbigh, trained for nine months in Canada, and was discharged as physically unfit for military service.

Charles M. Stratton, of Napanee, was Medical Officer for C Company of the 80th during its stay in Napanee, and was Senior Recruiting Officer in Napanee for eighteen months.

D. P. Stratton, formerly of South Fredericksburgh, a practising dentist, enlisted as Dental Officer of the 1st C. M. R. He served in France and Belgium for two and one-half years, and upon his return to Canada in April, 1918, was appointed Dental Surgeon at Winnipeg of Military District No. 10.

Morris Stratton, of South Fredericksburgh, served in the Overseas Forces.

Thomas Sutton, of Moscow, was in the 1st Eastern Ontario Battalion.

Walter Swann came from the Old Country when a mere lad and was adopted in the home of Mr. Rufus Ovens, at Wilton. He enlisted in 1914 and served throughout the war, and shortly after his return took up his residence in Saskatchewan.

Stanley Sweet, of South Fredericksburgh, joined the 146th, and after thirteen months soldiering in Canada was discharged at Valcartier.

Ambrose Wesley Hall Switzer, of Desmond, fought with the Canadians during the last eighteen months of the

war, and while he had thousands of chances of being killed he escaped with one shrapnel wound in the neck.

G. S. Switzer, of Moscow, enlisted in the 3rd Depot Battalion.

Joseph Switzer, of Camden, joined the Canadian Army.

Oscar Harold Switzer, of Napanee, had more than his share of the war, as he clicked and saluted for four years and ten months and brought home with him mementos of three great battles, Ypres, Somme, and Hill 70, in the form of scars caused by projectiles from the German guns.

Percy Ross Switzer, of Napanee, enlisted in Salt Lake City in the 72nd Battalion and reached France in time to put in four months in the trenches and help drive the Germans back. He was wounded at Arras.

Samuel Switzer, of Camden, was in the Canadian Army.

Joseph W. Sykes, of Sillsville, enlisted with the 38th Battalion.

A. M. Symonds, of Napanee, enlisted with the 182nd, went overseas in 1917, spent six months in a hospital from a severe wound in his right shoulder, and returned to Canada in 1919.

Nelson H. Tamblin, of Flinton, served with the 4th C. M. R.

W. D. Taylor, of Stella, was in the 1st Eastern Ontario Battalion.

Charles Perry Templeton, of Napanee, a physician in Brandon, enlisted with the first contingent as a Major in the 3rd Field Ambulance and did excellent service in France and Belgium from February, 1915, until the final defeat and retreat of the Germans. He was D.A.D.M.S. 1st Canadian Division and A.D.M.S. 3rd Canadian Division. He was once wounded, four times mentioned in despatches, and was decorated by the King with the D.S.O., and also created a Commander of the Order of the British Empire. He was in the Overseas Forces four years and nine months and during the latter part of the period he held the rank of Colonel.

Peter Thibet was a Home boy who, since he came to Canada, lived in the vicinity of Wilton. He enlisted in 1915, and served until the end of the war.

A. V. Thompson, of Napanee, served in the 146th Battalion.

Clarence Thompson, of Odessa, served with the 1st Eastern Ontario Battalion.

Elijah Thompson, of Flinton, was three years a soldier in the Great War, and would have remained longer if he had not lost his left fore-arm at the battle of Passchendaele. He was returned to Canada incapacitated in March, 1918. He also fought at Vimy Ridge and Hill 70.

George Thompson, of Denbigh, served in the Canadian Army.

Harvey S. Thompson, of Tamworth, volunteered in January, 1916, was accepted, and trained for seven months and then discharged.

H. J. Thompson, of Enterprise, enlisted in the 146th Battalion.

L. A. Thompson, of Napanee, was in the 3rd Special Service Corps.

Manley Thompson, of Northbrook, served in the Railway Corps.

N. Thompson, of Northbrook, joined the 59th Battalion.

Percy D. Thompson, of Tamworth, was training in Canada in the 254th when the war ended.

Schuyler E. Thompson, of Tamworth, was in the 1st Eastern Ontario Battalion.

W. G. Thompson, of Camden, was sent overseas from the 1st Depot Battalion in June, 1918, and remained in training in England until the hostilities ceased.

J. E. Thornton, of Tamworth, enlisted in November, 1915, in the 3rd Division Artillery, and was drafted overseas in December. In the following March he went over to France and fought in all the great battles until January, 1918, when he sustained a very severe shell-shock and was also suffering from trench fever. He was treated in

different hospitals, but was still incapicated at the end of the war.

Wm. F. Toby, formerly of Napanee, enlisted in July, 1915, with the 71st, and served in the 36th, the 49th, and the Machine Gun Corps. He was wounded at Hill 60, and finally transferred to the Royal Air Force in August, 1918, and was in training at an aerodrame when the armistice was signed.

Percy J. Tomkins, of Bath, was fourteen months in the army, crossed the Atlantic in July, 1918, but did not get over to France.

Thomas W. Tomkins, of Bath, was a member of the 1st Depot Battalion, went overseas in July, 1918, and was held in the Reserves in England.

Clive Toner, of Strathcona, enlisted in the Canadian Army.

R. G. H. Travers was manager of the Royal Bank at Napanee, which position he resigned in the autumn of 1914. He joined the 39th as a private, took a course of training at Kingston, and gradually rose to the rank of Captain. He was three and one-half years in the service; was once gassed and returned on sick leave in May, 1918.

William Travers, of Napanee, is an Englishman by birth, and went overseas with the 156th, in October, 1917. He crossed to France in the following January, and in July, 1918, received several shrapnel wounds while engaged in repairing trenches at Messines. He did not recover in time to return to the front.

W. Trepanier, of Flinton, served with the 146th.

Miss Helen Trickey, of Yarker, worked for twelve months in the Munition Plant at Napanee, and, when it discontinued the manufacture of shells at the end of the war, she took a course in massaging and served as assistant in the Military Hospital at Kingston for a year and a half.

William Earl Trumpour, formerly of Napanee, joined the 39th in December, 1914, and was discharged in March,

1919. In the meantime he had three years of trench warfare, was in seventeen battles, was twice wounded and once gassed, and won the Military Medal and a bar. The first decoration was for his bravery in carrying despatches under heavy fire at Hill 70.

A. H. Turpin, of Enterprise, enlisted in the 146th Battalion.

Valentine William Wallace Unwin, Frederick Phillip Unwin, Lawrence Bertram Unwin, Victor Phillip Unwin. The record of these four brothers will be found under the heading of The Unwin Brothers in Part IV.

Harold Vanalstine, formerly of Napanee, joined the 4th Battery, C. F. A., in May, 1915, and remained as a gunner in the artillery for three years and nine months, and for twenty months was feeding shells to the guns.

John M. Vanalstine, of Napanee, joined the 4th Battalion and went overseas in 1916.

W. C. Vandewater is a Centreville boy who enlisted with the 12th York Rangers and served in France for nearly two years with the Canadian Railway Transport. He was shell-shocked once, received a piece of shrapnel in his foot, and was awarded the good conduct badge.

Egerton Ronald Vanluven, of Napanee, enlisted in the 15th Army Medical Corps, and after five months' service in Canada, was discharged on compassionate grounds.

Floyd Vannest, of Enterprise, was in the 1st Eastern Ontario Battalion.

Percy E. Venton, Odessa, joined the 1st Depot Battalion of Eastern Ontario, crossed to England and was still in training at the conclusion of the war.

Phillip John Vilineff first joined the 146th, and upon his arrival in England was transferred to the 95th, and later was drafted into the Canadian Army Service Corps and sent over to France in December, 1917. He remained in the fighting zone until the armistice was signed, and accompanied the army of occupation to Germany.

Percy Ham Vrooman, of Napanee, was a cadet at the

R. M. C., Kingston. In September, 1916, he received his commission as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Indian Army, and sailed at once for the war zone. He served in India, Egypt, and Syria, and took part in General Allenby's Advance in Palestine. He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant and Acting Captain. He paid a visit to Canada while on leave in 1919, but returned again to India, where he is still in the service.

W. Oswald Vrooman, of Odessa, joined the 146th Battalion.

C. L. Wagar, of Colebrook, enlisted in the 146th Battalion.

Dwain Wagar, of Enterprise, joined the Canadian Forces.

Ernest Wagar, of Napanee, was in the army four years. He began his military career in the Army Service Corps, and was afterwards transferred to the 34th and 2nd Heavy Battalion, D. A. C. He was three years in France and Belgium, taking part in all the engagements from Sanctuary Wood to Mons.

F. E. Wagar, formerly of Napanee, joined the 100th Grenadiers, but owing to an accident at Shorncliffe, was transferred to the Signal Corps. He crossed to France just in time to take part in the procession into Germany.

Miss **Frances Wagar**, daughter of the late Dr. Nelson Wagar, of Napanee, was not afraid of soiling her hands in handling the shells fresh from the lathes of the munition factory. For three months she served as inspector of shells at the Napanee plant.

James O. Wagar, of Enterprise, joined the 254th Battalion.

Lorne P. Wagar, Enterprise, was engaged for nine months on special service in Kingston, attached to the 254th.

Perry Wagar, of Napanee, enlisted in the 80th, and after two months' training, was discharged as physically unfit for service in the army.

Sidney D. Wagar, of Enterprise, enlisted in July, 1915,

and was appointed recruiting officer for the 3rd Military District, with rank of Lieutenant. He was attached to the 146th and later to the 166th. He went overseas in September, 1916, to France in June, 1917, and served there until December, 1917. Owing to defective hearing resulting from concussion, he was returned to England and came back to Canada in charge of returning men, and remained on duty here with rank of Captain until the end of the war.

Sidney Wakelin, of Napanee, served in the Canadian Forces.

A. E. Walker, of Napanee, was in the 39th Battalion.

Elmer Walker, of Yarker, joined the Canadian Forces.

Ford Walker, of Camden East, served with the Canadian Forces.

G. H. Walker, of Napanee, joined the 77th, and was transferred to the 87th Canadian Grenadier Guards. He left Canada in June, 1916, was sent to France in August, 1916, and for thirteen months saw all that was to be seen on the Western front. He wears two wound stripes.

H. G. Walker, of Yarker, served six months in the Canadian Army Service Corps in Canada.

J. Earle Walker, of Napanee, received two gunshot wounds in the head and neck while fighting in the front line in the ranks of the 24th Battalion. He was in the army two years and was discharged in March, 1917, as unfit for further service.

Keith Walker, of Yarker, was two years in the service ready and willing to do his part, but owing to his youthful age did not get beyond England.

Parker Walker, of Wilton, served in the Canadian Army.

V. A. Walker had a brief but painful experience on the Western front. He enlisted with the Fort Garry Horse and was transferred to the 3rd Battery, C. F. A. He reached France in February, 1915, and before he had completed his first month of actual warfare, he sustained a compound fracture of his right leg from a kick of a horse.

In due course when able to travel he was invalided home, and when partially recovered, enlisted again in the C. A. S. C., but his bad leg again interfered, and he was obliged to lay aside the uniform.

John L. Walsh, of Napanee, served with the 1st Depot Battalion.

Harry Malcolm Walsh, Fredericksburgh, joined the 1st Depot Battalion and crossed to England, and was in training at the close of hostilities.

Michael James Walsh, of Enterprise, a Boer War veteran, volunteered at forty-four years of age, but owing to his age and physical condition, was not sent overseas, but instructed recruits at Enterprise.

William Edmund Walsh, formerly of Erinsville, enlisted at Swan River, Manitoba, in the 26th, and was transferred upon his arrival in England to the 43rd. While in training he was severely injured in both legs and unable to proceed to the front; but, after six months in hospital, was assigned to the Forestry Corps, where he remained on duty until the end of the war.

Horace Herring Ward, of Napanee, was only sixteen years of age when he enlisted with the 5th Field Engineers in June, 1916. He trained in Canada until January, 1917, when he was transferred to the Artillery. He was sent to France in March, 1917, and remained on duty doing a man's work until the armistice was signed.

Clarance M. Warner, the organizer and for many years President of the Lennox and Addington Historical Society, removed from Napanee to Boston during the second year of the war. During the last eight months of the war he served without salary as Field Director of the American Red Cross Society for the Second Naval District.

Clarence C. Wartman, of Napanee, went overseas with Queen's Hospital, and afterwards was transferred to the 72nd Battery.

Murray S. Wartman served in the Canadian Forces.

James Watson, of Conway, served in the 146th Battalion.

Clarence S. Weagent, of Napanee, began as a private, but was raised to the rank of Lieutenant. He joined the 39th, but was afterwards transferred to and served for twelve months at the front in the Machine Gun Corps. He was in several heavy engagements, and owing to shell-shock and a motor car accident, was laid up in France and England for a long period.

I. Weinthrop, of Napanee, was in the 3rd Depot Battalion.

A. Weist, of Newburgh, was in the 2nd Depot Battalion.

Ernest Wemp, formerly of Amherst Island, enlisted at Moosejaw with the 128th in March, 1916, and sailed for England in November. In a little more than a month he was in the trenches and had the full benefit of all the fighting around Vimy Ridge. He took part in all the other Canadian battles until the 21st July, 1918, when he was gassed on the Arras front, and was unable to take part in the big final drive.

B. Whalen, of Camden, was in the Canadian Army.

C. Whalen, of Newburgh, served in the 29th Battery.

Albert Wienecke, of Denbigh, was a member of the 146th Battalion.

Victor Wienecke, of Denbigh, was a member of the 146th Battalion.

Fred Willard, a farmer of Amherst Island, joined the 80th at Picton, and spent the winter in the barracks at Belleville. He was taken ill and was unable to sail with the regiment in the spring of 1916, and died a few weeks after they had embarked for overseas.

George Nelson Willard, of Amherst Island, joined the 253rd Queen's University Highlanders in November, 1916, and sailed for England in April. He went to France in the following September, and served there most of the time on

the Somme front as a sapper in the railway troops until their services in France were no longer required.

Hiram Willard followed the life of a sailor, with his home on Amherst Island, until he joined the Forestry Battalion and went overseas in 1917, and at the end of the war he resumed his former occupation.

John Willard quit his position before the mast upon the Great Lakes, to battle with the forests of France. After two years in uniform he returned to his home on Amherst Island, and was soon upon the lakes again.

Alfred Williams, of Stella, served with the 146th Battalion.

F. J. Williams, of Centreville, was in the 2nd Depot Battalion.

George Leonard Williams, of Tamworth, enlisted, but did not leave Canada.

J. Williams, of Violet, enlisted with the 5th C. M. R., a battalion that saw much heavy fighting. He shared its honors and hardships for twelve months. He was wounded in the right ankle in June, 1916, and was so severely shell-shocked in August following that he was sent home as unfit for military service. He was mentioned in despatches and given special leave for rescuing a wounded comrade in No-Man's-Land.

H. W. Willis, of Northbrook, served in the C. F. A.

C. E. Wilson, a physician, of Napanee, enlisted as a Captain in the 93rd, but after four months' service was obliged to return to mufti, owing to ill health. He gave his residence in Napanee to be used as a soldiers' club.

F. Cameron Wilson, of Napanee, left his practice as a physician for a Lieutenancy in the C. A. M. C., and was soon afterwards raised to the rank of Captain. He served with the 16th Brigade C. F. A., and in the Canadian Military Hospital at Taplow, and after two years' service in France was invalided home.

Miss Grace Wilson, of Napanee, was a Nursing Sister in the Canadian Army in Canada for nineteen months.

Kenneth P. Wilson, formerly of Napanee, left Canada with the 63rd, and was afterwards transferred to the 7th British Columbia Battalion. He was at the Somme and Vimy and was slightly wounded at the former and severely wounded at the latter. He was in all three years and eight months in the army.

Liford W. Wilson, of Vennachar, enlisted early in the war in the 146th and arrived in England in August, 1916. A few weeks later he was in the awful carnage on the Western front and stuck to it with short intervals of rest to recover from two wounds and a dose of gas.

Robert Wilson, formerly of Conway, was decorated with the D. C. M. for his splendid work in carrying the wounded from the field of battle. He was over three years in the army. He began with the 146th, but fought with the 4th C. M. R., and received one bullet wound in the arm.

R. W. Wilson, of Yarker, was in the 80th Battalion.

Wilfred de S. Wilson, of Napanee, entered the army as Lieutenant in the Army Service Corps in 1916. Was promoted to a Captaincy and reverted to his former rank in February, 1918, to proceed overseas. He remained on duty in France until August, 1919.

William Wilson, of Yarker, served in the Canadian Forces.

W. L. Wilson, of Vennachar, was in the 3rd Depot Battalion.

C. E. Wood, of Flinton, the third of the same family to join the army, enlisted in March, 1916, with the 146th. He did not join his brothers overseas, but was kept on duty in Canada. His brother, W. R. Wood, the fourth to volunteer from the one family, joined the same battalion three weeks later, and was killed in action in August, 1917.

Charles Wood, of Tamworth, served in the Canadian Army.

E. J. Wood, of Flinton, joined the 2nd Depot Battalion.

J. A. Wood, of Flinton, son of the late William L. Wood, was one of four brothers to take part in the Great War.

He joined the 21st in December, 1914, and crossed the ocean in May, 1915. He was wounded at the Somme, acted as instructor in England for twelve months, and returned again to the front, remaining with his battalion until the fighting ended.

Roy Wood, of Camden, was in the Canadian Army.

Sanford Wood, of Napanee, was in the 254th Battalion.

Walter A. Wood, of Odessa, served in the 24th Battalion.

W. P. Wood, of Flinton, joined the 26th at Belleville, in June, 1915, was transferred to the 49th, and was severely wounded at the Somme a few days after his brother, J. A. Wood, was carried from the field. After twelve months in hospital he returned again to the front, was again wounded and remained in hospital until after the signing of the armistice.

George Woodcock, of Camden, was in the Canadian Forces.

H. Woodcock, of Tamworth, served in the 4th C. M. R.

Rev. Herbert F. D. Woodcock, formerly of Camden East, with rank of Honorary Captain, enlisted as Chaplain in the 164th. He was two years and eight months in the army and spent seven months in France. He was once wounded near Arras in March, 1918.

I. E. Woodcock, of Tamworth, served in the 254th Battalion.

Volney Woods, of Roblin, first joined the 1st Depot Battalion at Kingston, and was transferred to the Air Force in June, 1918, and had not completed his course in Aeronautics when the armistice was signed.

B. Wright, of Bath, was in the 1st Eastern Ontario Battalion.

Fred. Wright, of Fredericksburgh, was in training when the war ended.

Harold Wright, of South Fredericksburgh, enlisted in the Flying Corps and was overseas two years.

Okel Yeomans, of Newburgh, started in as a soldier in the 119th, and transferred to the 5th Canadian Railway Troops and served eight months in France.

Fred York, of Napanee, left Canada for England in May, 1915, and did not return until January, 1919. He served with the 21st for over two years in France. He received a piece of shrapnel in the knee and a rifle bullet through his wrist, and passed through all the experiences that fall to the lot of the old campaigner.

Marshall H. York, of Napanee, served in the 80th Battalion.

William George Young trained in Canada, but did not go overseas.

Bernard Zenoli, of Sillsville, enlisted at Napanee with the 146th, and was transferred to the 10th Battery of the Canadian Field Artillery. He was with the guns for fifteen months in France and Belgium. He fought at Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, and Cambrai, and was both wounded and gassed.

PART III
MISCELLANEOUS WAR WORK

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY.

One of the most beautiful tributes ever paid by the Motherland to her Daughter of the Snows was the asking for help to carry on and extend the work of the British Red Cross Society. The parent society knew that we had our own society that was doing magnificent work and in addition to all that was being carried on under the auspices of the Canadian Red Cross Society that we had our Y. M. C. A., our Prisoners-of-war Fund, our Patriotic Fund, and other organizations, all endeavoring to lighten the cares and burdens of the soldiers; yet the British Red Cross Society appealed direct to all Canadians for help. The self-evident faith of the mother in the devotion of the child, the implied knowledge on the part of the mother that the child could be approached with confidence and the straight-forward candour and simplicity of the appeal, all touched the hearts of the Canadian people. We were proud to learn that our willingness to give in such a cause was taken for granted. We were also pleased with the absence of any formal ceremonial in the asking. It was a plain and simple "we are in distress, please help us". It was also some satisfaction to know that our ability to give was recognized.

The British Red Cross Society had undertaken an enormous task and was accomplishing wonders. It was carrying on its humane work in England, France, Belgium, Malta, Egypt, Salonika, Mesopotamia, East Africa, Serbia,

Montenegro, Italy and Russia. At the time of its appeal to Canada the expenses were $170000 weekly, and were steadily mounting upwards. It had to accommodate itself to all sorts and conditions of men, places and surroundings. It maintained thirteen hospitals in France, ten in Egypt, and scores of them in England. It provided over one thousand motor ambulances for the British Army in France and Belgium, sixty with the French Army, and twenty-one with the Belgian. Over one hundred were sent to Italy and Mesopotamia. There were hospital trains and hospital ships, and surgical and medical supplies of every description. One illustration of the readiness with which the Society adapted itself to strange conditions will suffice. The use of motor ambulances in Mesopotamia was impracticable. To meet the conditions there a fleet of thirty motor ambulance boats for use on the Tigris was provided and a shallow draught hospital ship with one hundred and sixty cots.

The appeal first reached us through a proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, Chairman of the Committee for the Province, setting forth the urgency of the case and assuring the public that every dollar subscribed would be devoted to relieving the sufferings of our wounded soldiers and sailors. Different sections of the country adopted different methods of raising the money. In some places the local Red Cross Societies provided the necessary help. School teachers carried on a canvass through their pupils. Appeals were made from the public platforms and pulpits and through the public press. Throughout the war both newspapers in Napanee gave most generously of their space to all patriotic efforts. In many municipalities the Councils granted substantial sums and there was no organized attempt to conduct a general canvass. There was no uniform system adopted in this county, but nearly every known form of raising money was tried in one part of the county or another. Napanee was the only part where there was a systematic house to house canvass, and the result

was that the town contributed more than all the rest of the county. It was demonstrated time and again during the war that a thorough personal canvass will produce better results than any other method. A certain number who are prepared to accept all the benefits of organized citizenship without its burdens will always find some excuse for refusing to give as they should, but fortunately there are very few of this class in Napanee. The many calls for financial aid during the war afforded ample opportunities for singling out the niggardly givers. They are all pretty generally known and no one envies them their reputation. Trafalgar Day was the time set each year for the "drive", as every general canvass was usually called. The first in 1915 fell upon the twenty-first day of October. The daily and weekly press everywhere in Ontario had been lending their space to a publicity campaign for several weeks. The Mayor had called a meeting to decide what course Napanee would take. The town assumed no responsibility in respect to other municipalities, as the head of each had received the same appeal for help, and each was left to carry on its work independent of the others. A small working committee was appointed, with Mr. W. S. Herrington as Chairman; Mr. W. A. Grange, Secretary, and Mr. E. R. Checkley, Treasurer. The town was divided into twenty-five blocks and a collector or "captain" was assigned to each block. Specific instructions were issued to the captains to the effect that it was to be a "whirlwind campaign", another expression introduced into common usage during the war, and that the canvass was to begin and be completed on the day named, that no captain was to canvass anyone except those actually residing in the block assigned to him and that every person resident in the territory was to be canvassed. On the other hand the residents of the town had been duly warned through the press and other means that the canvasser would call and that the subscription was to be ready for him. As the divisions were small the task of the individual canvassers was not a heavy one. The

citizens were once more warned at nine o'clock on Trafalgar Day by the ringing of bells and the blowing of horns that the canvass was about to begin. It may be said generally that rarely did a man chosen to conduct such a canvass decline the appointment. Business men of all classes emerged from their factories, offices, shops and stores and went forth to perform the duty assigned them and did it cheerfully and thoroughly. The same compliment may be paid to the canvassed, not only in this campaign, but in all others of a similar character throughout the war. As a rule the subscription was ready and in nearly every instance it was cash. The canvassers were received with a smile and the contribution handed over, accompanied very frequently with the regret that the amount was not a greater one. Of course in this as in all voluntary subscriptions there were surprises of both kinds, but upon the whole the people of Napanee have arisen to the occasion and done their duty. When the subscriptions were all in the treasurer proudly announced that he had received $1814.94. The rest of the county through municipal grants, donations from public school children, women's organizations and general contributions gave $56.50; making a total of $1871.44 for the entire county.

There were two subsequent drives, one in 1916, and the other in 1917. They were managed by the same committee, with the exception that Mr. Alpine Wood acted as Chairman in the place of Mr. Herrington. In 1916 the amount raised in the town was $2011.03, and in the county $1410.25; making a total of $3421.28. In 1917 Napanee forwarded $2137.47 to the general treasurer, and the rest of the county $3134.80; a total for the entire county of $5272.27.

The method of conducting these canvasses has been described at length as the same course was adopted not only in connection with the three British Red Cross appeals, but also for the Patriotic Fund, the Y. M. C. A., and the Navy League. Not only was the same system

adopted, but the map laying out the town in sections that was used upon the first canvass was preserved and made to do service on each subsequent occasion for canvassing the town.

The entire amount contributed by the Province of Ontario in 1915 was $1515843.00. In 1916 it reached a total of $1656000.00, and in 1917 the amount was $2054937.00. The officers of the Society were most grateful for the assistance received from our province. The following letter from Lord Lansdowne, President of the British Red Cross, to Sir John Hendrie, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, accompanying the official receipt for £250000, cabled as one remittance in 1916, is only one of many, so eloquently expressing their appreciation of our timely assistance.

"Dear Sir John Hendrie :

"I cannot allow the enclosed formal receipt to be despatched to you without asking you to receive the most grateful thanks of the Joint Societies for the munificent support which the Province of Ontario gives us in our work.

"We are under a great debt of obligation to you, and to all who are associated with you in the task of so organizing our appeal that it comes to the knowledge of everyone within your Province. The thoroughness of your organization, coupled with the patriotism and generous sympathy of your people, can alone account for the splendid results which you achieve.

I am, dear Sir John Hendrie,

"Yours faithfully,

"LANSDOWNE."

In 1918 an appeal was made to the County Council, which voted $5000.00 to the fund, and as this subscription represented all the municipalities in the county, no other

effort was made in the county to secure further subscriptions. The grand total contributed from different sources in the county to the British Red Cross during the war was as follows :—

1915, from Napanee and other sources	$ 1871 44
1916, from Napanee and other sources	3421 28
1917, from Napanee and other sources	5272 27
1917, from the County Council	5000 00
Total	$15564 99

"C" CO., 80th BATTALION.

When the armouries were nearing completion in the early autumn of 1915 speculation was rife as to what use would be made of the building. The first meeting to be held within the walls was a great recruiting rally on September 2nd. The allies had been fighting for more than a year and, with the exception of the great miracle of the Marne, the German war machine was triumphant. More men were needed. Politics for the time were forgotten and a monster patriotic meeting was planned, with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir George E. Foster as the principal speakers. The weather was ideal and nothing was left undone to awaken the enthusiasm of the citizens. There were excursions from all directions and military bands provided sweet music from early morn until dark. In the forenoon all the school children, carrying Union Jacks, paraded the streets of the town headed by a pipers' band, while the Boy Scouts and the local band brought up the rear of the procession.

Long before the appointed hour the crowd began to gather in the armouries until at least three thousand were within its walls and hundreds were unable to gain admittance. Sir George was unable to be present; but there

were many other distinguished public men who addressed the large audience until the arrival of Sir Wilfrid, upon this his first and only visit to Napanee. His entrance was the signal for round after round of applause, which was renewed with increased vigour when he was introduced by Mr. W. J. Paul, M.P. He was suffering at the time and at great personal inconvenience had come to Napanee. He concluded a stirring and patriotic address as follows :—

"This is the message I bring to you to-day, my fellow citizens. We have to fight this war out until Germany is humbled. I have great respect for the German people, but they have allowed themselves to be degraded and if we are to have lasting peace they must be humbled."

Proceeding he said the war was not as far advanced as he had hoped it would be. "We may be disappointed", he said, "but discouraged never! To the young men I say:—enlist; one argument will touch you :—none but the brave deserves the fair. We do not fight for glory, we do not fight for booty. We fight that Belgium may be free, that France may recover her lost territory; that England may retain her proud position; that Germany may learn that treaties must be kept and the rights of small nations must be respected, and that we may attain the goal of 'peace on earth, good will towards men'."

A few weeks later there was a great flurry of excitement when it was announced that the work on the armouries was being rushed, so as to have the building ready for winter quarters for part of a battalion which was to be stationed in sections in Picton, Belleville, and Napanee. The upper stories were filled up with bunks, contracts were let for supplies of various kinds, and there was general satisfaction that Napanee's claim to have some soldiers quartered here, now that we had a suitable place to house them, was being recognized. All sorts of plans were made to welcome the boys in khaki. Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Wilson turned over their home on Robert Street, just at the rear of the armouries for a Khaki Club. Receptions were

planned in the various churches, and everyone eagerly awaited the arrival of the soldiers.

Early in November it was learned that "C" Company of the 80th Battalion would be sent to Napanee, "A" and "B" Companies to Belleville, and "D" Company to Picton. On the 8th they arrived, about two hundred strong, officered as follows :—

Major C. H. Gray in command.
Captain L. C. Lockett Second in command.
Lieutenants, A. C. Truesdale, H. D. Mason, A. F. Winslow, G. S. Coward.
Company Sergeant Major, J. Mercer.
Quartermaster Sergeant, W. E. Roberts.
Orderly Room Sergeant, H. C. Rothwell.

The townspeople were delighted with the soldier boys and set about it to make their stay in Napanee as pleasant as possible. At this stage of the war it was known for a certainty that enlisting in the army was a serious matter. The stubborn resistance and aggressiveness of the Teutons left no doubt that the war was not to be won in a few months, that greater sacrifices still were to be expected, and that many of the beardless, smiling lads then seen upon the streets would cross the ocean but once. It was with this knowledge and a desire to shew their appreciation of the services tendered to the cause of liberty and justice that the Napanee homes were thrown open and a hearty welcome extended to the recruits. A number of ladies took advantage of the generous offer of Dr. Wilson and organized a Khaki Club, where the boys could go when off duty and spend a social evening. The music, cards and games thus provided went a long way to lighten the burden of many a home-sick boy. Many of them required no assistance in getting acquainted, and soon found genial and attractive companions in the younger members of the fairer sex. The committee responsible for the organization and success of the club was composed of the following ladies :—

Mrs. T. D. Sneath, Mrs. G. B. Curran, Mrs. R. G. H. Travers, Mrs. Clayton Maybee and Miss Luella Hall.

The first general parade was to St. Mary Magdalene Church on their first Sunday in town. On the following Sunday they went again in a body to Trinity Methodist Church. After that they were divided into groups, each one being at liberty to attend the church of his choice. The general consensus of opinion was that a tidier and more orderly group of young men never visited our town. The wisdom of bringing them here was fully demonstrated by the comfortable quarters provided, and by the fact during the first week six new recruits were secured, and in a short time the company was up to its full strength. All of the men of the 80th were from this the 3rd Military District, with headquarters at Kingston; but the addition of so many new recruits from Napanee and surrounding country brought our citizens in closer touch and gave them a deeper personal interest in the fortunes of the battalion. This interest was manifested in many practical ways. The local churches tendered them receptions, and the Red Cross Society looked tenderly after their needs, especially during the influenza epidemic, when night shirts and pillow shams were given to each one suffering from the disease. Volunteers to entertain them at the Club were forthcoming. Merchants donated gifts for a Christmas tree and one generous-hearted citizen provided the means for a special Christmas dinner.

During the Christmas week Major Gray relinquished his command of "C" Company, and accepted the position of Junior Major in the new 146th Battalion. Captain Lockett, who was very popular with both officers and men, was given command of the company. The esteem in which those officers were held by the boys in the armouries was testified by handsome gifts to each on the eve of the change, which took effect on January 1st.

A Soldiers' Christmas Tree in the armouries on the afternoon of Christmas Day was an event that went a long

way to compensate the boys who were unable to spend the day at home. The affair was under the management of the ladies of the Khaki Club. The Red Cross Society provided the socks and the ladies filled them with gifts of various kinds acceptable to the boys, interspersed with others calculated to afford amusement to all who were present. The program began with a fairy dance, put on by a score or more of little girls, singing merrily, as they danced around the beautifully decorated tree, being a reproduction of a part of a cantata successfully presented in the town a few weeks before. This was followed by the introduction of Santa Claus, who distributed the presents. There was much merriment as the contents of the socks were revealed and all entered heartily into the spirit of the entertainment. A delightful afternoon was concluded by a few words of good wishes from Mayor W. T. Gibbard, and a neat little speech from Major Gray, in which he thanked all present for their kind and thoughtful consideration for the boys under his command.

In two weeks' time the boys returned the compliment by giving a concert, and all the talent was furnished from their own ranks. Physical drills, wrestling, songs and other specialties made up a varied program, which was well received by a large audience.

Lieut. Col. Ketcheson, the Commanding Officer of the 80th, claimed that he had the best military band in Canada. That it was a very superior combination of musical artists, there is no doubt. In matters of music, as in a good many other things, Napaneeans are pretty hard to please, but they were exceptionally well pleased with the performance of Bandmaster Lieut. Stares and his thirty-nine musicians. They gave one of their high class concerts in the armouries. The building was crowded and all were well rewarded, as it was pronounced the best all round program of band music ever presented in Napanee. Later on in the season by special request the band returned and gave another performance equally as good as the first.

Thus the winter rolled by, and the town for the first time in its history, for the entire season wore a decidedly military air. At different hours in the day small squads and platoons were drilling in different parts of the town. Occasionally they would unite for company drill or join in a route march to the neighbouring towns or villages. Upon such occasions it was customary for the Red Cross Society or some other good friend of the boys to warn the Mayor or some patriotic organization at the other end of the route that they were coming. This was enough to ensure a warm welcome from the citizens and a bountiful supply of coffee, cocoa and sandwiches.

The hours for drill and instruction were not so long but that ample time was given the soldiers to mingle with the townspeople and get acquainted. At all hours of the day the bugle calls could be heard and military terms crept into the language of both old and young. The observance of discipline and military etiquette had a most salutory effect upon the youth of the town, which may still be observed. The small boys and older ones as well learned that it was the proper thing to salute and shew respect to their elders. The presence of "C" Company in Napanee made the winter of 1915-16 the liveliest and most enjoyable for all classes ever witnessed in the town, and it was with real regret that the citizens learned early in April that in a few days they would be moved to Belleville. The appointed day came all too soon. The whole town turned out to bid the boys good-bye, and there were many moist eyes at the station as the train pulled out, and handkerchiefs waved their last adieus, while the band endeavored to enliven the occasion with the strains of "The Girl I Left Behind Me". It was not an occasion for cheering or rejoicing. In fact it was very difficult to raise a cheer at any time in Napanee when troop trains were passing through or our own boys were going away; for deep down in their hearts they felt that many of these same smiling cheering lads would never return from overseas. So indeed it proved. During their few

weeks stay in Belleville many flying visits were paid them by their friends in Napanee. It was a common occurence to see a Napanee car against a curb in a Belleville street to allow the company to pass and the occupants would be greeted with a salvo of "Hello Napanee" from the entire company, so pleased were they to see the familiar faces of their Napanee friends again.

In a few weeks time the battalion sailed for overseas, and shortly after their arrival in England they were drafted into other regiments and lost their identity as the 80th. They did not forget the season they spent in Napanee, and scores of correspondents kept in touch with their movements long after they had reached the front line trenches. They took part in many of the fiercest battles and acquitted them as true Canadians. A familiar name here and there in the casualty list would be the first intimation that some of the boys of the old "C" Company were in an engagement. How many of the 80th fell in battle it would be difficult to determine, but of the number who wintered in Napanee it would appear that at least twenty are now sleeping in France and Flanders.

THE 146th BATTALION.

Recruiting for "C" Company of the 80th had been so brisk that by the middle of December the authorities felt that volunteers for the new Frontenac, Lennox and Addington Battalion, known as the 146th, might with good results be sought in Napanee and vicinity. Chief of Police J. J. Graham resigned his position, was commissioned as Lieutenant, and opened a recruiting office in Napanee the week before Christmas. Lieut.-Col. Lowe was the Commanding Officer, with Lieut.-Col. Ferguson second in command. Similar recruiting offices were opened at Enterprise, Tamworth and Flinton, and many volunteers were obtained at these outlying points, where temporary barracks were secured and the men sent into winter

quarters in their own home village. This policy proved to be a wise one, as every new recruit was himself a recruiting officer. The lot of the young man, who, day after day, resisted the entreaties of his neighbors to join up and do his bit, was not an enviable one.

There was a certain amount of friendly rivalry between the local platoon of the 146th, who were quartered in the old fire hall in the Market Square, and the boys in the armouries. Sometimes, but rarely, it passed the friendly stage when some overzealous member of one body or the other misjudged the good nature of his rival. Upon the whole they fraternized very well, and there was no cause for serious complaint. The members of the 146th were all local men, but did not displace the men of "C" Company in the affections of the citizens. They were practically at home, many of them still living with their own families and were not in any special need of those little attentions which mean so much to strangers in a strange place.

The first recruiting meeting on behalf of the 146th was held in Grace Church, on January 4th. Mr. W. J. Paul, M.P., presided, and the principal speaker was Trooper Mulloy, the blind patriot, who lost his eyes in the South African War. After listening to his stirring address, four young men came forward and joined the battalion. The result of the meeting cannot be measured by this incident alone as the officers reported several additions to the ranks during the following week.

Wherever there was a public gathering a recruiting officer would turn up. It was a common occurence for a young officer or perhaps a private to put in an appearance at a concert or teameeting and claim the right to speak. He was never denied a hearing. Advertisements were inserted in the newspapers. Attractive invitations to enlist were posted upon the bill boards; the cinema films produced special reels, all emphasizing the great need of more volunteers to reinforce our tired men in the trenches.

Slowly they came in, and by springtime Lieutenant Graham had a goodly sized platoon composed almost exclusively of Lennox and Addington boys. As soon as they could be cared for at Barriefield, the scattered platoons were assembled there, where they drilled a few weeks and were moved on to Valcartier. There they trained a few months and embarked for England. Many of them were drafted into the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles, one of the hardest fighting battalions in the Canadian army. There were many casualties among them. Their names, together with particulars of their service, will be found elsewhere in this volume.

CATHOLIC ARMY HUT APPEAL

The Knights of Columbus are a very strong fraternal organization in both the United States and Canada; but we did not hear much about them in the war, until the great republic had entered the conflict. In every training camp in the United States there was a Knights of Columbus amusement hall, reading room and canteen, and they followed the men overseas, performing similar services to those rendered by the Y. M. C. A. and the Salvation Army. Although primarily prompted by a desire to benefit those belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, yet no one was ever turned away because of his religious belief. On the contrary a welcome was extended to all who chose to avail themselves of their services. Their work among the Canadian troops did not end with demobilization. The returned men were made to feel that their sacrifice was appreciated, and that they were not forgotten as soon as they were out of the uniform.

A supreme effort to raise funds was decided upon during the summer of 1918, and a Catholic Army Hut Drive was planned to take place in the month of September. There being no branch of the organization in Napanee, Mr. Patrick Gleason was asked to take the matter in hand, and

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UNVEILING OF THE COUNTY MEMORIAL MONUMENT, NAPANEE, JULY 1st, 1920.

he proved to be a most efficient manager. One pleasant feature of war work was that all religious and political differences were forgotten. The same men who had conducted the former canvasses again went the rounds, and enabled Mr. Gleason to forward to headquarters the sum of $1004.25. The total amount raised in Canada was $850000.00.

THE COUNTY MEMORIAL

During the four years of conflict, when all that the nation held dear was at stake, when the menace of foreign aggression and ruthless oppression threatened the Empire, no price was considered too great to pay for the retention of these principles and institutions of liberty and freedom, which are the heritage and pride of the British peoples. Even the growing casualty lists did not dull the enthusiasm. The people felt that this was a business that must be gone through with. They steeled their hearts to the task and pressed on in grim determination to the end. The feverish excitement under which all classes worked, and the all absorbing passion for victory often prevented a full expression of sympathy with the silent suffering of those who were bravely bearing a heavy burden, because of the loss of sons or relatives in the conflict.

But scarcely had the armistice been signed when a wave of sympathy swept the land in their behalf, and an almost universal expression of grief and sorrow was heard that those who had made victory possible were not able to see the full fruits of their sacrifice, and the depth of thanksgiving for peace was only equalled by the desire on the part of all classes, societies, churches, institutions of learning, lodges, towns, cities and municipalities, to erect to the memory of those who had fallen some fitting token of respect and reverence.

At the public meeting in the Armouries in Napanee to celebrate the signing of the armistice, this feeling found expression in a suggestion that no time be lost in the erec-

tion of some suitable memorial to the boys from Lennox and Addington who had lost their lives in the war. The local press and various organizations discussed the matter freely, and after some months public opinion took definite form in the appointment of a committee to consider the different propositions that had been presented. The discussion gradually narrowed down the alternatives to two,—a memorial hall and a monument. And finally in the light of all the discussion and as a result of the deliberations of a representative committee, the County Council took action and decided to erect a monument.

Contracts were called for and designers consulted as to the kind and style that would best harmonize with the architecture of the county building. For it was agreed that on the county property which belonged to the people as a whole, it must be built. From several designs submitted one was eventually selected. But its selection involved a complete re-arrangement of the approaches to the county building, and not a few were the misgivings while the changes were in progress as to the ultimate artistic effect. But the wisdom of the Council's committee was more than justified when the whole re-arrangement was completed. The monument chosen consists of a base of solid granite about five feet square reared on a concrete foundation. The foundation is completely banked with grass so that the appearance is that of a grassy mound. Protruding from this mound and on each side of it is a square column on the top of which is carved the Union Jack, and on the face the names of important battles in which the Canadians were engaged. On the sides of the base proper are engraved the names of all from the county who fell in the war. Capping the whole structure and upheld by a staunch looking pedestal, is a bowl shaped design, symbolic of the altar of sacrifice. The whole constitutes an imposing and enduring memorial to those who gave their lives for freedom and liberty.

On July 1st, 1920, the monument was unveiled, and

the occasion was marked as one of the most impressive and most important ceremonies ever witnessed in the county. The Court House, the grounds, and the county property generally had been carefully prepared for the occasion. The decorations were artistically done. Red, white and blue streamers covered the lime-stone pillars of the building. Shields, bearing the names of important engagements in which Canadians participated, were gracefully hung between the windows and were draped with the Canadian Jack. Immediately in front of the steps a temporary rostrum had been erected. This was draped with bunting and flags; while immediately to the rear of this were seats for the County Council and invited guests. The monument itself draped with a Union Jack, presented an imposing picture, and seemed to grow out of its grassy foundation.

The arrangements were adequate and carefully planned, so that there was no confusion. The street for a block on each side had been roped off to prevent traffic from interfering with the solemnity of the occasion. The day was cool and bright, and the whole setting perfect in every detail.

Shortly after nine o'clock the people began to assemble and soon every available place of vantage was filled with a waiting but hushed audience. The first of those taking part in the programme to arrive were the school children, about five hundred strong. They took the place on the right of the monument, which had been reserved for them, quietly and in good order. The Naval Brigade of the Kingston Branch of the Navy League then took up their position. This band was under the leadership of Lieutenant Shaw, and all the members were sons of veterans. The 14th Regimental band then appeared and took the place alloted to them. And last, but most important of all, the war veterans of Lennox and Addington marched up and stood at attention around the monument.

At 11.10 Major McNoughton, Brigadier General Ross,

Colonel Hill, Major Nicholson, Mr. W. G. Wilson and the Warden of the County, Mr. W. W. Adams, mounted the rostrum and stood at attention, while the children, accompanied by the band, sang "O Canada". The audience were then led in prayer by Major Kidd. The prayer was followed by the singing of "O God Our Help in Ages Past, Our Hope for Years to Come".

General Hill proceeded to give the unveiling address, and said in part :—"The people of Lennox and Addington are to be congratulated for the way in which they are thus perpetuating the memory of those who during the war made the supreme sacrifice. Only those of us who were at the front know the full extent of those sacrifices, and can testify that those whose names we honor were worthy sons of their forebears who, rather than renounce the British flag, left home and property to settle in this county, and I have the conviction that those who sleep in Flanders, are looking on and beholding with gratitude and appreciation, what you to-day are doing for them. Their sacrifice and the memory of their lives should inspire us to go forward and preserve for future generations the liberty and the freedom they so gallantly won for us." He then drew the cord which released the flag and revealed to the waiting multitude the beauties of the monument. The veterans, many of whom had been with those whose lives were being thus remembered, stood at attention, the rest removed their hats and remained thus as they sang the hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee".

Brigadier General Ross was introduced by the Warden, and said :—"I am proud to say that the Second Battalion of that famous First Division was largely made up of boys from this county, and the people of this district I am confident from what I know of their past, would never have been satisfied had their boys not been among the first to go. Here we are among loyalists. The sons of loyalist fathers did not disgrace their parentage, but stood from the very first to the last among the best that faced the

German hordes. I have seen them in Valcartier, Salisbury Plains, in trench, and in rest, and none of those who lie in Flanders loved the cause more than those from Canada, of which those whom we to-day remember are truly representative. On the first day of the battle at Vimy Ridge, 5970 men passed through our dressing station, and I never heard a grumble; indeed, scarcely was there a moan of pain, and those who died, died happy in their duty. An occasion like this gives us an opportunity to assemble and show once more the gratitude we have in our hearts for those who fought and fell for us.

Chaplain Nicholson, in a brief address, said, "one word sums up in a sublime way the meaning of this ceremony, the word 'sacrifice'. The sacrifice of the living who faced the foe was the sacrifice of ease and happiness, of home and comfort, for long marches, weary trudges, slimy dug-outs, shells that carried death in their wake, machine guns that poured forth a hail of bullets, airplanes that spat fire, hunger that pinched, and cold that hurt. But the sacrifice of the dead was the most glorious thing in history. These men at Passchendaele, Vimy Ridge and on the Somme have purchased our freedom. Let us be worthy of it; let us thank God for the blessed dead and carry a bit further the torch they have flung to us in passing."

In the weird minor chords of the bag pipes, Pipe Major Macdonald, of Kingston, played a Scottish dirge, the bugle band sounded the last post, and the assemblage dispersed, after the singing of the National Anthem.

The following are the names which are engraved on the monument :—

George H. Adair
Thomas M. Adair
Ibri B. Alkenbrack
Clarence Allen
Harold D. Arnott
Percy Ashley
Shirley Asselstine
Henry A. Baker
Edward H. Baker
Herbert S. Baker
Robert Ballentyne
John L. Ball
Ernest H. Barker
Thomas Beck

James H. Bell
George Benson
Herbert L. Blanchflower
Arthur Bland
William J. Boomhower
William B. Brandon
David Brown
J. Gordon Brooks
Charles Burgess
Walter C. Bush
W. Kenneth Cambridge
Arthur Carroll
Guy M. Chapman
Austen Clark
Edward F. Corkill
William A. Dafoe
Amos R. Dafoe
William R. Dafoe
Frank E. Davern
F. Davy
William R. Davey
Lorne Dawson
Ernest Dennee
Meacham Denyes
Walter P. Detlor
George F. Dracup
James H. Dunn
Wilfred Dwyer
Eric Eagle
Bruce W. Fairbairn
Harold A. Fairbairn
Harold P. Fairbairn
A. Roy Fenwick
Daniel R. Ferguson
William Fleming
Joseph Fortier
D. R. Foster
Alfred Fox
Earl B. Galbraith
Fred. R. Garrison
William C. Giddy
George Girvin
Morris Glass
Roy E. Gould
James T. Greenway
Samuel T. Greenway
Charles A. Gregg
William J. Griffin
James A. H. Haines
William S. Hamilton
Fred Hamilton
J. Vincent Harrison
Charles E. Hartman
Charles Hartin
Allen J. Hawley
David R. Hearns
William A. Henderson
Kelvin G. Herrington
Raymond Hicks
C. H. Hicks
Samuel Hicks
Frederick C. Hill
Clayton Hineman
Charles Hobbs
James L. Hudson
Frederick Hughes
Aulton A. Humphrey
J. Hutchinson
Frank E. Irish
John B. Kellar
T. Leo Kennedy
Gordon Kimmett
F. Arthur Laughlin
William Lawlor

Albert N. Leary
Ernest W. Leggatt
Fred J. Lockwood
Burk B. Lott
Thomas Lowry
Alexander MacNicoll
G. A. MacNicoll
Richard M. Marlin
George A. Marshall
Gerald M. Meagher
Everett E. Miller
John P. Miller
Reginald A. Minchinton
Gordon E. Minchinton
Harold Mouck
Ernest Mouck
Harold McAfee
Clarence McCabe
Raymond H. McConachie
George R. McConachie
William McCumber
Thomas E. McFern
William G. R. McGreer
Thomas W. F. McKnight
John J. McLaughlin
Fred McTaggart
James A. McTaggart
Charles A. Norris
Lorne G. Oliver
George B. Pearson
T. L. Perry
James E. Pollard
William E. Powell
W. Ross Pringle
Anson Pringle
William Prue
James R. Rankin
Robert A. Redfern
Herbert Reid
Joseph W. G. Robinson
Clancy L. Rogers
Arthur S. Rose
Russell G. Sams
Frank H. Savage
Finnie Scott
Charles Scott
John R. Sedore
John J. Sexsmith
Roy Shorts
Ross C. Simpkins
John E. Snider
Donald B. Smith
James Stoddart
Joseph W. Switzer
Harry W. Unwin
William D. Unwin
Wilbur C. Vandervoort
Claude VanLuven
Frederick D. Walker
Donald H. Walker
Alvin E. Wartman
James F. Websdale
William B. Wells
Oswald Wemp
John Wilkison
H. Edgar Wicks
J. Delbert Wiskin
H. Cleworth Woods
Ernest Woods
Herbert R. Wood
Amos B. Woodcock
Thomas M. Woodcock
William Wright
Stanley H. York

NAVY LEAGUE

We of the inland provinces were so seldom brought in touch with the navy and seafaring men, that we had no proper conception of what the empire owes to our Navy and Mercantile Marine. It was only when we witnessed the great havoc wrought upon the British shipping during the war that we fully realized how dependent we were upon the brave men who guard our shores and carry our commerce upon the seven seas. It was the wonder of the world that while ships and crews were being sent to the bottom by the score, the British seamen never faltered; but remained faithfully at their posts. The navy pensions did not apply to the mercantile marine and thousands of widows and children were in want, because the heads of these families had been mercilessly destroyed by the German submarines. To relieve this suffering was one of the primary objects of The Navy League; as service and sacrifice were the two dominant notes of the war that appealed to everyone. The Lennox and Addington Branch of The Navy League of Canada was granted its charter on the 9th July, 1918. The officers since its organization are :—Mr. W. G. Wilson, Chairman; Miss Edna Richardson, Treasurer, and Mr. John G. Daly, Secretary. Although they entered the field late in the war, the local branch entered upon a vigorous campaign to educate the people. Public meetings were held, addressed by such prominent speakers as Aemilius Jarvis, Lieut. Carnegie, President of the Ontario Division; Peter Wright, the champion of the British Sailors' Union, and Chaplain Rev. S. Boal. The members of the local chapter of the Daughters of the Empire threw themselves vigorously into the work of the League and raised $750.00. The County Council made two grants of $10,000.00 and $1,000.00 respectively, and a further sum of $1500 was realized from public meetings and a well conducted drive, making a grand total of $13,250.00 to be credited to the efforts of the

local branch. As the need of assistance did not end with the signing of the Treaty of Peace, the Navy League is continuing its good work.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND

Two days after war was declared, the Minister of Militia proudly announced that Canada would contribute a contingent of 25000 men, and this was at the time regarded as a most liberal contribution. Recruiting began at once, and among the number who volunteered for the expedition were many who had wives and children or other relatives depending upon them for their support. Few had any knowledge of our pension act and it was weeks before the government made any provision for a separation allowance. There were very few, if any, who were not earning more than $1.10 a day, yet that was all that was offered the private, and out of it he had to supply certain personal needs of his own. The first question that arose in his mind was, "how will my family be provided for during my absence ?" There was only one answer to be given to the young patriot, and that was proclaimed from every platform and published in every newspaper in Canada :—"We, who remain at home, will care for your family, and see that they are not in want". So the minds of the volunteers were relieved of that burden, and they donned the uniform with lighter hearts, believing that the sacred promise would be faithfully kept, and so it was, although the people little dreamed at the time what a responsibility they were assuming. Within two weeks from the declaration of war some of the larger centres began to organize for the raising of a local fund for the purpose. The City of Montreal was well to the front in this good work, and Mr. Herbert Brown Ames, one of the city's representatives in the Dominion House, was one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the fund. With his keen business insight he foresaw that a series of local organizations, each conducted

upon an independent basis, would ultimately lead to confusion and defeat the end in view. At the very outset he wrote to the Governor-General, suggesting the formation of a national fund controlled by a central committee, and that all local organizations should be affiliated with it. There were two precedents for the creation of such a fund. During the Crimean War a large sum of money was raised by voluntary subscriptions and donated for the relief of the dependants of British and French soldiers. Again in 1900, during the South African War, a Canadian Patriotic Fund was created with a very wide scope. It aimed at making adequate provision for the soldiers themselves while on duty, and for their dependants during the soldiers' absence, and went further still to provide a pension for the soldier or his dependants in the event of his disability or death. A large sum was raised, and after caring for all cases reported to those administering the fund, there still remained in the treasury over $75000 on August 20th, 1914.

The Governor-General lost no time in acting upon the suggestion of Mr. Ames, and called a meeting of prominent men at Ottawa on the 18th of August. The response to His Excellency's invitation was most encouraging. Everyone appeared anxious to help along such a worthy cause. A strong committee was appointed and a draft bill was prepared for the incorporation of His Excellency, the Governor General of Canada, the Prime Minister and Leader of the Opposition of the House of Commons, the Lieutenant Governors and Premiers of the various Provinces, and many other men of nation wide reputation, as a body corporate to carry on the work. By the time the committee on legislation had the bill ready for presentation to the House of Commons, 30000 had already enlisted, and as many more had offered their services to their country. It was quite apparent that the number of 25000 as originally planned would have to be greatly increased to provide reinforcements or a possible second contingent. It was therefore deemed expedient to restrict the applica-

tion of the fund to the needs of the dependants of our soldiers during their absence only, but it was extended in another way to include all Canadians serving in the Great War in the forces of any of our allies as well as in our own army.

The bill for incorporation was presented to the House on August 28th, and was passed at once, whereupon His Excellency and the others above referred to became a body corporate under the name of The Canadian Patriotic Fund. At the first meeting of the newly organized body, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught was elected President, and Mr. Ames, Secretary. The latter devoted a great deal of time and energy to the duties of his office, and in recognition of his faithful services he was knighted by His Majesty and became Sir Herbert Ames. During the course of the war, four special appeals were made to the public. The first was in the autumn of 1914, when over $6000000 was pledged, including $75972.62, the remnant of the old Boer War Fund, which was turned over to the new organization. In 1916 a drive for more funds was launched. The objective was $8000000, and nearly $12000000 was realized.

Upon the Duke of Devonshire assuming office he was elected President, and on Jonuary 1st, 1917, he said in the course of an appeal to the Canadian people :—

"Heavy as the sacrifices have already been, the Dominion is as determined as ever to carry the war to a successful conclusion, and, however onerous the burden may be, she is equally determined to help the families of those who are serving in the Army and Navy.

"The administration of the fund has been most successful and economic, and subscribers can be fully assured that their contributions are being expended to the best advantage.

"Fifty-five thousand families, comprising one hundred and fifty thousand individuals, are to-day dependant upon the fund, and it is estimated that $12500000 will be

required to meet the requirements of the next twelve months. The sum is a large one, but when the circumstances are fully realized, I am confident that the people of Canada will willingly contribute the amount necessary for the fund to continue its patriotic and beneficent work."

This was a pretty heavy contribution to expect from a war weary people who were already giving generously of their substance towards war relief work through other agencies. His Excellency, however, did not over estimate the public spirit and generosity of the Canadian people, as over $16000000 was paid into the treasury of the fund during the year.

Again the appeal was repeated in 1918, and again the people as a whole made a generous response, but in some quarters contributions were withheld owing to the fact that there was a large surplus in the treasury. Over $11500000 was realized during the year, which was more than was actually required to meet the demands upon the fund. The total amount received by the fund from all sources from the beginning of the war was nearly $48000000, and of this sum about $9500000 was still on hand when demobolization was well under way, and when it was completed the primary object of the fund had been attained. The promise to care for the dependants had been faithfully kept. Never was so large an undertaking carried out with greater care and economy. The amount of executive and clerical work was enormous, yet not one cent of the money collected was used to meet the expenses of collecting and distributing the fund. All these expenses were met by the interest received upon the deposits in the bank, so that the principal remained unimpaired and was used exclusively for the purpose for which it was subscribed. But what was to be done with the surplus running up into the millions. There were many post war problems for which the government had made no provision. Many returned men met with misfortune or died from disease after their discharge, and their families were in distress.

Many similar instances could be cited. It was wisely concluded to devote the surplus to such cases. In September, 1919, Sir Herbert Ames' business capacity was further recognized by his appointment as Financial Director of the International Secretarial of the League of Nations. He accordingly resigned his position as Honorary Secretary of the Fund, and he was succeeded by Mr. W. F. Nickle, K.C., of Kingston, who is continuing the good work with that scrupulous care and ability that characterized the management by Sir Herbert. Although Lennox and Addington could and did play but a very small part in such an enormous undertaking, yet the writer deems it necessary to thus briefly trace the history of the Fund as a whole in order that the people of this county may fully understand the origin of the demands made upon them and the necessity for such a movement. It must be a great source of satisfaction to all who aided in this noble cause, whether by voluntary contributions or in taxes, to know that never was money more honorably expended. The thousands of grateful acknowledgements from all parts of the country bear eloquent testimony to the good that was done. The cares of the men in the trenches were materially reduced, and the hardships were borne with greater fortitude because of the certainty that all was well at home, and thanks to the Patriotic Fund, the loved ones left behind were being well cared for. We were not slow in this county to organize for the relief of the dependants of our members of the overseas forces, but we did not affiliate with the Central organization until March, 1916. A committee was formed shortly after the general movement was set on foot, with His Honor Judge Madden as Chairman, and Mr. W. J. Doller as Secretary-Treasurer. The greater part of the work fell upon these two officers, the former, being the executive head of the committee, presided at all meetings of the committee and exercised a careful oversight over the entire work of granting relief. Mr. Doller's duties covered a great deal of burdensome detail

and called for the exercise of patience, discrimination and tact in analysing and classifying the applications for relief. Various methods were adopted to raise money to carry on the work. Subscriptions were solicited by a general canvas, but these were mostly limited to the Town of Napanee and some of the villages in the county. It was very difficult to organize the county as a whole for such a purpose. Public meetings addressed by the Chairman of the Committee, and other speakers, were held at points where accommodation could be secured. Entertainments of different kinds were given to raise money for the fund, and many of the local councils voted small grants to help out the funds of the committee. None of these methods gave satisfaction. The vast majority of the people gave nothing, while the willing givers were bearing far more than their share of the burden. It was pretty generally conceded that the simplest and most equitable means of raising the required amount was by grants from the County Council. The committee waited upon the Council and presented their case. The council undertook to provide the necessary funds.

Up to March 8th, 1916, the committee paid out to the dependents of members of the expeditionary forces from this county the sum of $7458.05. The County Council during the same period paid in insurance premiums upon soldiers' lives $8439.49. These disbursements take no account of the many cases of relief extended by private individuals, Red Cross Societies, the Daughters of the Empire, and other patriotic organizations.

Mr. Ames had had his eye upon this county for some time. He was satisfied that we were not doing our full duty and that we should organize as a branch of the national association. He was further confident that he could satisfy us that such was the case if given an opportunity to do so. The opportunity was given him; he came to Napanee and addressed a public meeting in the Town Hall. His arguments were most convincing. Perhaps the

most convincing of all was that the policy we were pursuing was a selfish, and not a truly patriotic one. Other counties with more men to spare and with less means, were bearing more than their proportion of the burden. Recruits were being sought out from one end of the country to the other. While we might be caring handsomely for our own, there would be great disparity in the relief extended if all counties did as we were doing. All should be treated alike. There should be no discrimination. The only way to attain this end was by affiliation with the Central Fund, which would secure absolute uniformity in the handling of all applications for relief. There was but one answer to such arguments, form a local branch. The next step was to convince the County Council that such a course was proper if they were to provide the funds. This proved an easy task. A local branch was formed, officered by the county officials, of whom the Warden for the time being was President; Mr. W. G. Wilson, County Clerk, was Secretary, and Mr. W. J. Shannon, County Treasurer, served as Treasurer of the branch. The annual amounts thereafter remitted to the Central Fund at Ottawa were much more commensurate with the ability of the county to pay than what had been formerly expended upon relief work. It is not intended to imply that any needy cases were being neglected. The applications for relief were steadily increasing in the same ratio as the recruits entering the ranks left needy dependents behind them. It must also be borne in mind that the cost of living was mounting higher and higher. It is not at all improbable that some of the facts and figures placed before us by Mr. Ames convinced us that we were not doing our full duty. All this took place too at a very critical juncture of the war. The British troops were fighting upon many fronts. The Gallipoli campaign was at its height. Serbia had been irreparably crushed. The submarine was creating havoc with the allied shipping, and the "Prussian Terror" was seen in all its frightfulness in Belgium and the occupied

portions of France. At any rate it seemed that the psychological hour had arrived for securing from the County Council a grant that would compare favorably with what was being done throughout the province. They not only started in giving liberally, but continued to do so until the need to give no longer existed. The amount contributed towards the general fund in 1916 was $18000; in 1917 it was increased to $21608.55, and in 1918 to $22807.64. The sum of $1900 was forwarded to Ottawa in 1919, making a grand total of $64624.83 paid into the general fund. During the same period $6096.86 was paid in premiums upon the insurance of soldiers' lives. It is to our credit that only $50081.13 of this grand total was expended in relief in our own county. The balance went to the aid of less fortunate counties or formed a part of the surplus now being administered as post-war relief. Upon the whole we have very good reason to be satisfied with what had been done towards caring for the dependents of the soldiers in this county. No distressing cases have been brought to the public notice. The proportion who were in actual need of help was quite small when compared with other parts of Canada. For this reason the local committees administering the fund felt that they could be generous, but in no case have they been charged with recklessness or extravagance. It is impossible to estimate the good that was actually done by the relief afforded, as it was done quietly and unostentatiously so as not to humiliate those receiving aid. It was not a case of charity. They were simply receiving payment of a debt that was justly due, and every pains was taken to make them feel that such was the case.

Doubtless there were many instances of relief extended of which there is no official record, but the following is a summary of the moneys passing through the hands of the local committee and the County Council :—

Disbursed by the local committee before affiliation with the Patriotic Fund	$ 7458 05
Paid in life insurance premiums during the same period	8439 49
Paid to the Patriotic Fund by the County Council	64624 83
Paid in life insurance premiums during the same period	6096 86
Grand Total Expended for Relief of Soldiers' dependents	$86619 23

THE SALVATION ARMY

The work of the Salvation Army during the war was done in such an unostentatious manner that only those who had opportunities of witnessing it realized what was being accomplished. From the time war was declared until the peace treaty was signed, and indeed right on to the present time, this organization has lost no opportunity to help the soldier in every way it could. It was already in the field, with its patient and self-sacrificing staffs, in nearly every city and town in Canada, and the new work undertaken by them did not differ greatly from what they had been carrying on for years. They simply widened out and enlarged the field of their operations. It was nothing new for them to hunt out the sufferers and bring them relief, to cheer the despondent and comfort the dying. They threw themselves into the war work with that determination to overcome all obstacles that characterizes all their undertakings.

They realized that the signing of the armistice was the signal for their assuming increased responsibilities. Politicians had been worrying over the problem of the returned men. Columns of editorials appeared in the press warning the readers that we were about to face another crisis in our history. There were problems it is true. Some of the returned men would find no home to welcome

them. Some would be without means. Some would bring new wives to whom everything here would be strange. Many would be nervous wrecks, and all more or less restless and unable to settle down to the routine of a civilian life. A welcome must be found for all. The penniless must be helped, and the strangers made to feel that they were among friends who took a kindly interest in them. Patience, sympathy and good cheer were required from those who were going to render most assistance in solving the daily problems that would arise in re-establishing our discharged soldiers. For this work the Salvation Army was peculiarly fitted, and a Red Shield Drive, as it was styled, was planned for January, 1919, for Canada East Territory, including Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces. Over a million dollars was realized. To this fund the County Council of Lennox and Addington donated $5000. No one is more capable of appreciating the services rendered by the Salvation Army after the armistice was signed than the Citizens' Repatriation League. In commending the wise expenditure of the large fund entrusted to the army, the officers of the League in their report in March, 1920, among other things, said :—

"We desire to bear testimony to the wisdom you have shewn in dealing with soldiers, soldiers' wives and soldiers' children in trouble. We cannot find words to express our appreciation of your work, which will, at the same time, let people realize the thought that you put on each case, and the care that you exercise in handling the people that come under your notice. We imagine that no one will ever realize how much the Salvation Army has done in the disturbing period through which we are still passing."

THE WILTON MEMORIAL

There was no half-heartedness about the stand taken during the war by the people in the vicinity of Wilton. They had an active Red Cross Society, whose record will

be found elsewhere in this volume. They gave freely of their substance, and also of their flesh and blood; for no less than twenty-nine of their sons left the farms to join the army. When the struggle was over and the war-weary but resolute country lads set their faces homewards, it was found that for five of their number the last post had sounded. For five families there was no happy home-coming, and the arrival of the other twenty-four served only to tear afresh the healing wounds and revive the painful memories centering around the five simple crosses in France marking the last resting place of their loved ones, who a few short years before had gone forth with buoyant spirits. The hearts of the neighbors went out to these sorrowing friends. It was no ordinary loss. They all realized that it was a sacrifice that should be recognized by something more than fleeting words of sympathy, no matter how sincere they might be. A county monument was being erected in Napanee, but that did not satisfy the people of Wilton. These were their boys, reared in or near the village, and they desired a local memorial, an expression of the love and veneration they cherished in their hearts for the brave lads who had laid down their lives for them. Nor were they unmindful of the other twenty-four who had endured the hardships of war and offered their lives to the cause of freedom and justice. Accustomed as they had been to the peaceful life upon their father's farms, it was a long step to the battlefield. To leave the meadows and harvest fields to take up an abode in the trenches and dugouts called for a courage of no slight degree. For these an honor roll should be erected, and it was decided to combine the memorial to the dead, and the roll of honor of the returned soldiers in a monument to be erected in some suitable place in the village.

No sooner was the project conceived than a committee was appointed to select a site; secure the funds, and proceed with the work. Mr. Earl Burt generously donated the land, beautifully situated in the heart of the village,

beneath the overhanging boughs of several handsome shade trees that in the autumn days will scatter lavishly about the monument thousands of those richly coloured emblems so dear to every Canadian soldier. To secure the means of carrying on the work was a task almost as easy. Everyone was in sympathy with the movement and anxious to help. A sufficient sum was easily raised to pay for the monument, and to create a fund to ensure that the plot shall receive proper care for all time. Nothing short of granite blocks would satisfy the committee of the people whom they represented, and some delay was occasioned in getting them. The monument was set in place in the summer of 1920, and August 17th was the date selected for the unveiling. The committee that so successfully carried out the undertaking was composed of the following :—N. A. Asselstine, Chairman; Mrs. W. H. Mills, Secretary; Mrs. A. W. Babcock, Miss M. Crawford, Mr. M. Burgess, Mr. C. Davison, Rev. I. H. Latimer, Harvey Mills, Rev. W. J. Parsons, Milton Parrott and Guy Simmons.

Nothing was left to add to the impressiveness of the ceremonial, at which the following programme was fully carried out :—

Opening Selections, by the Band of the R. C. H. A.

Prayer, by Capt. I. H. Latimer, Chaplain to the 14th Brigade.

Hymn, led by the Band, "O God Our Help in Ages Past".

Chairman's Address, N. A. Asselstine, Esq.

Unveiling of Monument, by Mrs. Harvey Mills and Mrs. Fred. Brown.

Hymn, led by the Band, "Lead Kindly Light".

Address, Major A. H. Creegan, Senior Chaplain of First Canadian Division.

Band Selection.

Address, Major General Sir A. C. MacConnell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commander of the First Canadian Division.

"Rule Brittania", led by the Band.

The Last Post.

"God Save The King".

Too much credit cannot be given to the committee and the people of Wilton for the splendid example they set to the rest of the county. They took the matter in hand at the right time, and carried it through with the proper spirit.

On the side of the monument facing the highway is the following inscription :—

In Defence of Liberty
Erected in Honor of our Fallen Heroes
Walter Bush, Lieut.
Wm. R. Davey
Herbert Blanchflower
James Hutchison
Harry Smith
1914 1918
Britons Never Shall Be Slaves

On the other side are engraved the names of the returned men under the inscription "In Defence of Liberty. Erected in honor of our returned heroes". The names appear as follows, in the order of enlistment :—

Wesley Frink, Capt.
Wm. Perry
Otto Storms
Peter McDonald
John Buchanan
Walter Swann
Stanley McDonald
Ruggles Storms
Peter Thibet
Earl Johnston

Harry Davey	Claude V. Asselstine
Malcolm Ross	Fred Scouten
Irving McGaughey	Percy Shewell
Bernard Davey	Edwin Cole
Parker Walker	Herbert Hodge
Kenneth Babcock	Wm. Thompson
Elbearn Cole	Kenneth Martin

At the conclusion of the ceremony refreshments were served on the adjoining lawn. From the photograph we are able to publish one can gather a good idea of its imposing character, and the restful position in which it is placed. The design was well chosen and the workmanship reflects credit upon the artist who carried it out.

Y. M. C. A.

In no war, in this or any age, were the morals of the army so carefully guarded as were those of the allies, and Canada was one of the foremost in devising ways and means of overcoming the evil influences that, in other wars, wrecked so many lives. No order threw itself into this work with greater earnestness than the Young Men's Christian Association. From the time the young Canadian first donned his uniform until he had again returned to his home, this splendid organization was at his service, always ready and willing to help him in every legitimate way in time of need. It was not a case of loading him down with good advice and a long list of "don'ts", as some might suppose, but the officers and attendants of the association entered into the daily life of the soldier, shared his trials and hardships and studied how to play the part of the good Samaritan. To divert his mind from the dark side of life in the army, manly sports and wholesome recreation were provided and, without being prudish or tiresome, his spiritual welfare was never overlooked. The sign of the Red Triangle was everywhere to be seen. It

buoyed him up with refreshments by the wayside as, grimy and tired, he returned from the trenches. While in camp there was always a smile and an outstretched hand awaiting him at the recreation hut and, while on leave in London, he was not forgotten. In the very heart of the city was the Beaver Hut, the Y. M. C. A. home for Canadians, where he could leave his kit and secure meals and a bed at a trifling cost. There were concerts and dances, a billiard parlor and reading room, and trips were planned for him throughout the city or any part of the United Kingdom.

Accountants and auditors can provide us with accurate information of the amount that was spent in war service by the Y. M. C. A. It ran into the millions, and we have every reason to believe that its funds were expended wisely and economically; but the good that was accomplished cannot be measured in dollars and cents. It may be that our boys were especially susceptible to good influences; but it was very comforting to the loved ones at home to know that the good influences were there. The burden of anxiety was lifted from many an anxious mother's heart by the cheering news imparted by the thousands of letters written on the stationery with the Red Triangle at the top, and frequently by the hand of the Red Triangle man. No general appeal for help to this cause was made in Napanee during the first part of the war, although a number of citizens had contributed small sums periodically to a representative sent out for that purpose. The work carried on had reached such dimensions by 1917 that it could no longer be financed from the ordinary sources, so a general and systematic canvass was decided upon. Napanee fell into line. A committee was formed, with Mr. Frank S. Boyes as Chairman, and Mr. E. R. Checkley, Treasurer. The campaign was begun early in June by a mass meeting in the armouries, addressed by returned soldiers who had witnessed the good work carried on by the association. A house-to-house canvass

followed, similar to that for the British Red Cross, and conducted for the most by the same workers. The amount realized was $2060; not a very large sum it is true, yet a substantial contribution when we bear in mind the many demands made upon the citizens. At this time, too, there were some ill-founded criticisms current respecting the charges made by the Y. M. C. A. for refreshments supplied at some of its canteens. These criticisms were all successfully met; but as is frequent the case, the refutation could not fully overtake the slander, and a certain amount of mischief was done. In May, 1918, a similar campaign was conducted under the management of the same committee, and the more respectable sum of $3000.00 was raised.

During demobolization there was in reality a much wider field for the activities of the Association than while the fighting was actually in progress. There was a relaxation from the sterner duties of the soldier's life. Larger numbers were on the move. The personnel of the camps was constantly changing, and there was a greater tendency towards restlessness than at any time during the war. More money was required, and a final drive was launched in February, 1919. Napanee was prepared to do its part; but the committee felt that the rest of the county should also contribute its share, and as a general canvass of the rural parts was impracticable, it was concluded to apply to the County Council. That body recognized the great need for rendering assistance to the cause. The criticisms that had been made during the former canvasses were proved to have no foundation; in fact, every returned man added his tribute to the splendid work of the Association. One of the most famous of the Canadian war correspondents, wrote :—"If you could bring home to the people of Canada what I have seen and what it means for our boys, there would be no more criticism of the "Y"." The Council also felt that the only fair way of distributing the burden over the entire county was by a grant from the county,

and they accordingly levied a special tax of one mill on the dollar, which realized the magnificent sum of $8457.00. The total amount contributed to the Red Triangle Fund without taking into account the individual contributions prior to 1917, is $13517.00, made up as follows :—

The Napanee Canvass, 1917	$ 2060 00
The Napanee Canvass, 1918	3000 00
Voted by the County Council, 1919	8457 00
	$13517 00

PART IV
IN MEMORIAM

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori"

Of the boys from the County of Lennox and Addington who enlisted for service in the War, a goodly percentage of them were either killed in action or died from wounds received in battle. To rightly estimate all that their valor, their courage and their sacrifice meant to the country and the Empire is an impossible task, and even to state that which a grateful nation feels is a most delicate and difficult matter. This is no new experience. Pericles, the Athenian statesman who lived in the third century B. C., in his funeral oration over the soldiers who had been killed in the first campaign, is quoted by Thucydides as saying : "I should have preferred that when men's deeds have been brave, they should be honored in deed only. Then the reputation of the many could not have been imperiled on the eloquence or want of eloquence of one, and their virtues believed or not as he spoke well or ill. For it is difficult to say neither too little nor too much; and even moderation is apt not to give the impression of truthfulness. The friend of the dead who knows the facts is likely to think that the words of the speaker fall short of his knowledge and of his wishes; another who is not so well informed, when he hears of anything which surpasses his own powers, will be envious and will suspect exaggeration." But Pericles with consummate skill succeeded so well in voicing the nation's gratitude to her fallen heroes, that though spoken two thousand years ago, it would be difficult to

UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR SAM HUGHES
Canadian Minister of Militia During the Period of the War

frame more fitting sentiments with which to prefix a chapter on Our Honored Dead. He says :—

* "Methinks that a death such as theirs has been, gives the true measure of a man's worth ; it may be the first revelation of his virtues, but is at any rate their final seal. For even those who come short in other ways may justly plead the valor with which they have fought for their country; they have blotted out the evil with the good, and have benefited the State more by their public services than they have injured her by their private actions. None of these men were enervated by wealth, or hesitated to resign the pleasures of life; none of them put off the evil day in the hope, natural to poverty, that a man though poor may one day become rich. But deeming that the punishment of their enemies was sweeter than any of these things, and that they could fall in no nobler cause, they determined at the hazard of their lives to be honorably avenged, and to leave the rest. They resigned to hope their unknown chance of happiness; but in the face of death they resolved to rely upon themselves alone. And when the moment came, they were minded to resist and suffer rather than to fly and save their lives; they ran away from the word of dishonor, but on the battle-field their feet stood fast; and in an instant, at the height of their fortune, they passed away from the scene, not of their fear, but of their glory.

Such was the end of these men; they were worthy of The Empire, and the living need not desire to have a more heroic spirit, although they may pray for a less fatal issue. The value of such a spirit is not to be expressed in words. Any one can discourse to you for ever about the advantages of a brave defense, which you know already. But instead of listening to him, I would have you day by day fix your eyes upon the greatness of The Empire, until you

* Pericles's memorial oration over the Athenian dead of the First Campaign, as recorded by Thucydides.

become filled with the love of her: and when you are impressed by the spectacle of her glory, reflect that this empire has been acquired by men who knew their duty and had the courage to do it; who in the hour of conflict had the fear of dishonor always present to them; and who, if ever they failed in an enterprise, would not allow their virtues to be lost to their country, but freely gave their lives to her as the fairest offering which they could present at her feast. The sacrifice which they collectively made was individually repaid to them; for they received again each one for himself a praise which grows not old, and the noblest of all sepulchres,—I speak not of that in which their remains are laid, but of that in which their glory survives, and is proclaimed always and on every fitting occasion both in word and deed. For the whole earth is the sepulchre of famous men; not only are they commemorated by columns and inscriptions in their own country, but in foreign lands there dwells also an unwritten memorial of them, graven not on stone, but in the hearts of men. Make them your examples; and esteeming courage to be freedom and freedom to be happiness, do not weigh too nicely the perils of war. The unfortunate who has no hope of a change for the better has less reason to throw away his life than the prosperous; who, if he survive, is always liable to a change for the worse, and to whom any accidental fall makes the most serious difference. To a man of spirit, cowardice and disaster coming together are far more bitter than death striking him unperceived, at a time when he is full of courage and animated by the general hope.

Wherefore I do not now commiserate the parents of the dead who stand here; I would rather comfort them. You know that your life has been passed amid manifold vicissitudes; and that they may be deemed fortunate who have gained most honor,—whether an honorable death like theirs, or an honorable sorrow like yours,—and whose days have been so ordered that the term of their happiness is likewise the term of their life. I know how hard it is to

make you feel this, when the good fortune of others will too often remind you of the gladness which once lightened your hearts. And sorrow is felt at the want of those blessings, not which a man never knew, but which were a part of his life before they were taken from him. Some of you are of an age at which they may hope to have other children; and they ought to bear their sorrow better: not only will the children who may hereafter be born make them forget their own lost ones, but the city will be doubly a gainer,—she will not be left desolate, and she will be safer. For a man's counsel cannot have equal weight or worth when he alone has no children to risk in the general danger. To those of you who have passed their prime, I say : "Congratulate yourselves that you have been happy during the greater part of your days; remember that your life of sorrow will not last long, and be comforted by the glory of those who are gone. For the love of honor alone is ever young; and not riches, but honor is the delight of men when they are old and useless."

To you who are the sons and brothers of the departed, I see that the struggle to emulate them will be an arduous one. For all men praise the dead; and however pre-eminent your virtue may be, hardly will you be thought, I do not say to equal, but even to approach them. The living have their rivals and detractors; but when a man is out of the way, the honor and good-will which he receives is unalloyed. And if I am to speak of womanly virtues to those of you who will henceforth be widows, let me sum them up in one short admonition : To a woman, not to show more weakness than is natural to her sex is a great glory, and not to be talked about for good or for evil among men."

GEORGE HAROLD ADAIR.

Harold Adair, son of Mr. T. A. Adair, of Tamworth, was a school-boy in his teens, when the war broke out. He was anxious to get into khaki, and on three different occasions presented himself at recruiting stations, but was

rejected each time owing to defective eyesight. He tried again when the 146th was scouring Frontenac and Lennox and Addington for volunteers, and was accepted at Sydenham. A squad of local boys was drilled there for a few weeks before being taken to Barriefield and afterwards to Valcartier. Harold remained with the Sydenham boys throughout until they reached England, about the first of October, 1916. The 146th lost its identity as soon as it reached the other side of the Atlantic. Some of the battalion were almost immediately drafted into the 4th C. M. R., while the rest remained for some time with the 95th Reserve Battalion, through whose ranks many of the later battalions passed and received their final training before being sent forward to France as reinforcements. When the time arrived for sending out the rest of the 146th, his defective eyesight stood in the way of his getting into the fighting line, and to his bitter disappointment he was transferred to the 2nd Canadian Labor Battalion. For over a year, this mere lad, who had never known what is was to have aching muscles and calloused hands, performed his allotted task keeping pace with the rest of his company. In March, 1918, he, by some means, succeeded in getting transferred to the 20th Battalion, which had gone through every battle on the Canadian front since September, 1915. The change was an agreeable one to him, for while the work in the Labor Battalion was very essential, and not without its dangers and excitements, he felt that the rifle was the working tool of a real soldier. He did not have to wait long to find a use for it, as the great German offensive was begun on March 21st, the day following the transfer to the fighting unit. The German High Command had decreed that the British were to be driven to the sea, and the Canadians were among the first to go, for they had never been forgiven for the capture of Vimy Ridge. All the Canadians saw hard fighting for the next few months, and young Adair had his full share of it, and gave up his life on the battlefield on August 8th, 1918.

THOMAS M. ADAIR.

Thomas M. Adair, one of the youngest volunteers from this county, was born at Tamworth, lived there all his life, and was a High School student at the time the 146th Battalion was being organized. He left his studies, joined the home battalion and sailed in August, 1916. He was attached to different reserve battalions in England, and went to France with the 38th on March 1st, 1917. He saw active service in the trenches for eighteen months, and took part in nearly all of the famous battles in which the Canadians distinguished themselves so nobly. He was with the victorious army in its wonderful drive against the Hindenberg line during the summer of 1918. On the 10th of August he was with his gun-crew in an advanced shell hole and was with them when moving back, but upon consolidation he could not be found. His was one of those sad cases in which the cause and precise time of death are still unknown. He was later on officially reported dead as of August 10th, 1918.

IBRI BURTON ALKENBRACK.

Ibri Burton Alkenbrack, son of John B. Alkenbrack, of Camden East, was born in 1894. He was engaged in teaching school in 1916, but felt that his place was among the defenders of his country and, leaving his pupils and books behind him, he enlisted in the early spring at Belleville with the 80th, and a few weeks later sailed for England with that battalion. He was not long in the army before his sterling qualities were recognized and rewarded by rapid promotion. He arrived in England at a time when the allies were in great need of reinforcements and in three months from the time he left Canada he was hurried over to France and attached to the famous 75th of Toronto. He was raised to rank of Lieutenant, and was in the thick of the fight at Vimy Ridge and Passchendaele. He lived to see the tide of battle turn in favor of the allies, but met a glorious soldier's death before the final victory. He was

instantly killed during a spirited engagement on the 2nd of September, 1918, while leading his company into action.

CLARENCE ALLEN.

Clarence Allen, of Adolphustown, was a young man twenty-one years of age at the time of his enlistment in the 146th. He had spent all his life upon the farm, and had no knowledge of military affairs until he put on the King's uniform. He was transferred from the 146th to the 5th Canadian Reserves, and was later attached to the 95th and 20th. He went to England with the 146th in September, 1916, and remained on duty in England until April, 1918, when he crossed to France in time to take part in the great drive against the Germans. On October 11th, just one month before the armistice was signed, an enemy machine gun was turned upon him and killed him instantly while he was operating a Lewis gun.

HAROLD DWIGHT ARNOTT.

Harold Dwight Arnott was born in Napanee, and resided there for four years until his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. L. Arnott, removed to Toronto. At the age of twenty-two he enlisted on October 1st, 1917, with the Royal Flying Corps, underwent his preliminary training at Long Branch and Camp Borden and completed his course in Texas under Capt. Vernon Castle. He sailed for England on April 13th, 1918, and shortly after his arrival he was assigned to the Independent Air Force. It was with this force as pilot that he engaged in actual warfare for the first time in France, on August 21st. He had many thrilling adventures in engagements with enemy planes, but escaped serious injury until October 29th. On that fateful day he was flying with his squadron of twelve machines over the German lines, ten miles north of Verdun, where they were attacked by a Hun Circuit of forty planes, commanded by Richtofen, the famous German ace. A sharp fight ensued, lasting about twenty minutes, during which time six

German machines attacked the one piloted by Lieut. Arnott. Despite the great odds five German machines were destroyed while the British lost only three, one of them containing this former Napanee boy. He handled his machine most skilfully during the entire engagement, but the tail was set on fire and it fell to the earth in flames. He was reported missing in the forlorn hope that he might survive that awful plunge. but death must have been instantaneous.

SHIRLEY ASSELSTINE.

Shirley Asselstine, No. 835622, was a native of Napanee, where he was born in the year 1898. He was only eighteen years of age when he enlisted in the 146th, which was being recruited during the early part of 1916. He went overseas with this unit and finally reached France in November of the same year. Throughout the winter the 4th C. M. R.'s, to which he was then transferred, took their turn in the front line, and were eager after the long cold winter to get into the spring campaign. The opportunity soon came, and from Feburary on, little rest was secured from active warfare. On February 2nd, Shirley Asselstine was slightly wounded. This necessitated a stay in the hospital for a few weeks. Returning to his unit in April, he went immediately into action, and on May 27th, 1917, he was wounded again and died the same day in the 6th Casualty clearing station. His remains were interred in the Barlin Communal Cemetery Extension.

EDWARD H. BAKER.

Edward H. Baker was the son of Joseph H. Baker, of the Township of Sheffield, where he was born and lived until a few weeks before the outbreak of war, when he went to Western Canada to seek his fortune and settled in Saskatchewan. The call to duty proved stronger than the lure of the West, and in March, 1916, he enlisted with the 214th at Quill Lake. He underwent the ordinary course of training at Regina and later at Camp Hughes in Manitoba.

He went overseas in April, 1917, and a few weeks after landing in England, was sent to France with a draft of reinforcements. The allies were then fighting with their "backs to the wall" and the Canadian casualty lists were growing longer day by day. Private Baker was just in time to take part in that severe fighting which brought lustre to the Canadian army; but sadness to many a Canadian home. He fell at the battle of Passchendaele on November 6th, 1917.

HERBERT S. BAKER.
HENRY A. BAKER.

Of all the honored dead from the County of Lennox and Addington, none had a more promising career than Capt. Herbert S. Baker. He was a son of Robert H. Baker, of Napanee, who was represented in the Great War by two sons and one daughter. Both sons laid down their lives for the cause of humanity. Herbert, the younger, was a B.A. and B.Sc. of Queen's University, taking the latter degree in April, 1914. He was not only a clever student but a talented musician and a pleasing companion, just that type of manhood that wins friends and holds them. At the first call to arms he unhesitatingly turned his back upon his first professional engagement as a mining engineer and offered his services to his country. He was declined owing to his physical condition as he had not fully recovered from a recent surgical operation. He chafed under the delay and the moment his physician declared him past the convalescent stage, he hastened to Valcartier Camp, arriving the very day the first contingent left for overseas. In January, 1915, he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant in the 9th Battalion of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment of the Imperial Army, and in June sailed for the Dardanelles. On August 9th he was wounded and was the only officer of his company able to return to duty, and for his bravery on this occasion was mentioned in despatches and received his captaincy. He was subsequently invalided to Alexandria,

but went back into the firing line in December, 1915, and was in the front line trenches during the evacuation of Gallipoli. In February, 1916, he left Port Said to join the column going to the relief of General Townsend. While engaged upon this expedition he was killed in action on April 5th, but not until his division had taken five lines of trenches and reached a point within twenty miles of the beleaguered garrison.

His brother, Henry, was residing at Calgary at the outbreak of war and, upon the death of his younger brother, no force could restrain him from joining the Canadian army. He enlisted in the 175th of Medicine Hat, and sailed for England on the 29th September, 1916, with the rank of Sergeant Major. In the following May he was attached to the 31st Reserve Battalion, and with his lieutenant's commission, crossed to France in May, 1917. He proved to be a resourceful and popular officer and was highly esteemed among both officers and men. He took part in many minor engagements and was at the head of his company at the battles of Lens and Passchendaele. He was killed during the latter engagement. His company had completed the task assigned them by reaching their objective. The ground over which they were advancing was torn and pitted with shell holes and a few Germans were still sniping from concealed positions. As Lieut. Baker and four or five companions were crossing a piece of open ground he was shot through the heart by one of these snipers. Death was instantaneous.

JOHN LESLIE BALL.

John Leslie Ball was born and lived in the Township of Vennachar until he was twenty-four years of age, when he enlisted in the 146th, and sailed for England on September 1st, 1915. After three months' training in the Old Country, he was sent to France with a draft of reinforcements for the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles. He shared the dangers and honors of that splendid battalion and

escaped with only a slight wound in the head until the battle of Vimy Ridge, where so many of Canada's best manhood met their fate. The worst of the fighting was over, and he was recounting the stirring events of the day with a companion, when a stray shot wounded him in the breast. This was not deemed fatal, but sufficiently serious to require his removal to the Field Hospital. While on the way to the hospital he was shot again in the abdomen. This latter proved fatal and he died three days later on the 12th April, 1917.

THOMAS BECK.

Thomas Beck, of Newburgh, was born on the 21st of December, 1895, and received his education in the schools of his native village. He possessed the happy faculty of making and retaining friends, by the simple method of applying the golden rule in his daily life. When the special call was made for Lennox and Addington boys to fill up the ranks of the local battalion, the 146th, he felt it his duty to go to his country's aid, and accordingly enlisted in January, 1916. They trained in Canada for over eight months, a longer period than intervened between the enlistment of the first contingent and their admission to the trenches. So thorough was their training in Canada that they were detained only a few weeks in England in the 95th Reserve Battalion before being sent to France in the autumn to reinforce the 4th C. M. R. It was no small compliment to the Lennox and Addington boys that they should be drafted into this fighting unit, which belonged to the Second Division and for over a year had helped to hold the Germans at bay. There were no heavy battles on the Canadian front in the winter of 1916-17, but with the opening of spring they began a determined offensive. Vimy Ridge was held by the Germans and from it they dominated a long line of the allies' front, and all efforts to dislodge them had failed. The Canadians undertook the task and on the 9th of April won imperishable fame by driving the enemy from the slope, never to hold it again,

although thousands of lives were sacrificed in the many attempts that were afterwards made. Private Beck shared in the glorious victory of that day and received a slight wound. He soon rejoined his battalion to find many new faces in the ranks to replace those who had fallen in the great battle. With the frequent raids and preparations for another great offensive, the Canadians had little rest during the summer months, and in the month of October began another determined attack upon the German front, which proved to be a long and costly one, and is known in history as the battle of Pesschendaele. The 4th C. M. R. sustained its reputation for reaching the objective set before it, but at a heavy cost, and Thomas Beck was among the number who yielded up their young lives in that great advance. He fell in battle on the 26th October, 1917.

JAMES H. BELL.

James H. Bell came to Canada from Scotland about fifteen years ago, a lad of sixteen years, and made his home on Amherst Island, engaged in fishing. He enlisted with the Queen's Highland Battalion, and was afterwards in service with the 164th Canadian Infantry and the 6th Canadian Battery. He crossed to France in March, 1918, and took part in the drive against the Hindenburg Line, but was stricken down with influenza and bronchial-pneumonia, and died in hospital at La Havre on February 8th, 1919.

HERBERT BLANCHFLOWER.

Herbert Blanchflower was an Englishman by birth and lived in England until he attained his manhood and came to Canada about thirteen years ago. He was engaged in farming near Wilton at the outbreak of war, and in the autumn of 1915 enlisted at Kingston with the 80th. He sailed for England in April of the following year, and four months later was forwarded to France with a draft of reinforcements. He quickly got into action and was slightly wounded once, but after treatment at a dressing station he

returned to the trenches. He was in the heavy fighting of November, and on the 19th of that month was reported missing. Every effort was made to locate him or obtain information as to the manner of his death, but to no avail. He was one of the many "unknown" warriors whose sacrifice was signally honored by the touching and imposing ceremonial attending the burial of the unknown hero in Westminister Abbey.

ARTHUR BLAND.

Arthur Bland was a Napanee boy who enlisted in Toronto, saw preliminary training at Camp Borden, and then along with his chums proceeded to England. The little party which had enlisted together was then divided some going in the 123rd, and others in the 124th. Arthur Bland, who had been a Sergeant, was, then, like all the rest, demoted to the position of private, and entered the machine gun corps, and soon was sent to Divisional Headquarters staff as machine gun instructor. Along in December a call came from France for a draft from the 123rd. "We leave to-morrow", he wrote home. "The boys had a hard time getting in the draft together, but nothing can part us. You can fight better you know when your boy friends are with you, so when the call came for the rest of the boys I joined with them."

The next morning, Dec. 5th, 1916, they left for France. All that winter and early summer of 1917 he was in active service. His end was particularly tragic. He and his companions were on night duty, and by some unknown reason got detached from their company, and were unable to find their way back to camp. The next morning the whole ten were found dead together, with none to tell the manner of the end.

WILLIAM B. BRANDON.

William B. Brandon was a Richmond boy, son of the late William Brandon. He was a strong young man of magnificent physique and well fitted for the life of a soldier.

He enlisted early in the war at Humboldt, Saskatchewan, with the 46th Battalion. He passed safely through all the heavy fighting of 1917 until the battle of Passchendaele, where so many brave Canadians answered the roll call for the last time. On November 7th, he was sitting beside the driver of a heavy truck hauling shells up towards the front line. The Germans had the range of a certain portion of the road they were obliged to traverse, and were pouring the shells upon it very rapidly. His companion growing nervous, Private Brandon offered to relieve him of the control of the motor. No sooner had they changed places at the wheel than a fragment of a shell that burst near by struck him on the head, killing him almost instantly. The driver whom he had relieved was not injured. This one little act of kindness cost him his life and saved that of his friend.

GORDON BROOKS.

Gordon Brooks was twenty-one years of age at the time of his enlistment in the 253rd Highland Battalion. He was born and lived all his life at Wensley, in this county. He left Canada in April, 1917, and upon his arrival in England he was attached to the Home Guards and remained with that regiment for seven months, when he transferred to the 21st. He was not sent to France until the latter part of March, 1918, when the Germans were fighting most desperately in one last effort to break through the allies' line. He was in the fighting zone less than three months; but in that short period of time took part in some of the fiercest fighting in the war. He was killed in action on June 22nd, 1918.

DAVID LAWSON BROWN.

David Lawson Brown was a poor Scotch immigrant boy, but was rich in bravery and patriotism and all that go to make up a true man. Shortly after the war broke out, while living with Mr. John Amey, in Ernesttown, he enlisted in the artillery corps at Kingston, but was discharged

on account of being under age. He then went to live with Mr. A. B. Emmons, of Odessa, and a year later, although only seventeen years old, he joined the 146th, and went overseas with that unit and in due course was drafted into the 4th C. M. R. He served with this battalion for nearly two years in France, and took part in some of the bloodiest battles of the war, and met with no serious mishap until the Canadians had smashed the German lines. On September 29th, 1918, he received a severe gunshot wound in the chest and was removed to the Military Hospital at Dover, England. He lived to receive the good news that the allies had completely vanquished their enemies, but finally succumbed on the last day of the year, and was buried in St. James' Cemetery at Dover. Although only nineteen years old at the time of his death, he did a man's work, died a glorious death and fills a soldier's grave.

CHARLES BURGESS.

Charles Burgess was a native of Camden, but was residing in Napanee at the time of his enlistment, and had been a resident of the town for two years. He was of a retiring disposition, but quickly responded to the call of duty and enlisted and went overseas with the 21st, a regiment that fought valiantly in many a battle, and had a very long death-roll. He crossed to France in the autumn of 1915, and spent the following winter at the front, undergoing all the discomforts and hardships of life in the trenches. He did not live to take part in any of the great engagements, as he was killed by a sniper's bullet on April 9th, 1916. He did his part and did it willingly and well, and now rests with many of his companions in arms in a military cemetery in France.

WALTER CLARENCE BUSH.

Walter Clarence Bush was born near Wilton, in the Township of Ernesttown, in 1892. He enlisted with the 146th, and was speedily promoted to the rank of Lieuten-

ant. On reaching France he joined the 3rd Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and was with them until his death, which occurred on April 29th, 1917. His commanding officer, in commenting upon his death, wrote as follows :—"He was in his dug-out with his Company Commander. This was located near some 4.5 howitzer batteries, and the Germans started shelling one of these positions during which one of the shells fell short and hit the dug-out. He was taken out unconscious and lived until the next day, but never regained consciousness. We buried him in the cemetery at Aubigney, and his grave is marked with our battalion cross. He had been with us six months, and was always a very gallant officer and soldier. He was a fellow I could absolutely rely on, and his work on April 9th in taking Vimy Ridge was fine. He was always willing and keen to go first. We all feel his death deeply, and his loss is a great one to the Battalion."

Lieutenant Bush was respected and esteemed by all who knew him, being especially a favorite with the boys in his home district, where he was Scout Master of the Boy Scouts at Camden East. To his family his chaplain wrote these comforting words :—"He leaves such a good record in this Battalion for faithful work and cheerful devotion and comradeship that he will be greatly missed."

KENNETH CAMBRIDGE.

Kenneth Cambridge enlisted in the Army Service Corps at Kingston, and was afterwards transferred and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery. He went to France in February, 1916, and spent over two years in the fighting zone. He took part in all the great battles in which the Canadians were engaged during this period and won the Military Cross at Passchendaele, and was subsequently mentioned in despatches for his conspicuous bravery. On the 26th March, 1918, he was engaged with his battery, resisting a very determined attack of the enemy. The battery horses were tethered

about fifty yards behind the guns, and Lieut. Cambridge went over to tell the drivers to move back to a more sheltered spot. While so engaged a shell burst a few yards from him, killing him instantly. He was buried in the evening by two of his friends and fellow officers. One of these friends in writing to his family, paid him this magnificent tribute :—"It was a terrible blow to everyone in the Division, and he will be terribly missed, as he was undoubtedly the best subaltern in the Division."

ARTHUR CARROLL.

Arthur Carroll, the son of Joseph and Mary Carroll, was born at Sandhurst, on February 7th, 1894. He had no experience in military matters, and although he might very well have found sufficient reasons for not entering the army, he turned his back upon all the inducements to remain at home, and enlisted at Kingston in the 146th, on the 25th January, 1916. He was sent to France in the autumn of the same year with draft reinforcements for the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles. This regiment of famous fighters worried the Germans by their persistent raiding all winter long and won great distinction at Vimy Ridge. Their losses in this battle were heavy, and Private Carroll was among the fallen. He was severely wounded on the 27th of May, 1917, and died of his wounds the same day, shortly after his admission to the base hospital.

GUY CHAPMAN.

The following letter tells the story of how Guy Chapman, a boy born and reared in Napanee, went to his death :

June 8th, 1915.

"Dear Madam, your letter of May 15th to hand. I can give you some particulars of the death of your brother, Corp. Guy Chapman, as I was with him all the time during the attacks on our trenches by the Germans, and I was with him when he died.

The platoon in which Corp. Chapman was a section commander was in reserve dug-outs, about 200 yards behind the firing line when the Germans began an attack by sending over gas. We were awakened about 4.30 a.m., and sent over to support the men there who needed help. When we arrived in the trenches our platoon proceeded into trenches vacated by the regiment on our left, to protect the flank of our battalion. At this point the enemy was about 75 yards away, and were coming across in large parties and occupying the trench thus vacated. During the time we held this position Corporal Chapman did splendid work, sniping at the enemy and keeping a look-out. The enemy attacked several times, but was repulsed, and it was during one of the attacks that Corp. Chapman was hit. I was standing next to him, and we were both firing over the parapet, when I heard him call that he was hit.

The platoon commander and myself examined him and found a bullet had entered his left side and travelled across his lungs. We bandaged him up, but in about twenty minutes he died. He was buried behind the trench at Gravenstofie. Yours. etc.,

LC. CORP. G. H. YOUNG,

8th Battalion 90th Rifles.

AUSTIN DORLAND CLARK.

Austin Dorland Clark was born at Enterprise and spent most of his life in his native Township of Camden, where he learned the trade of a blacksmith. His first military training was received under the late Colonel Cox. He enlisted at Marlbank in the 155th of Hastings County, and after the usual preliminary training in Canada and in England, went to the front in December, 1916. He spent the winter in the trenches, taking part in a number of minor raids upon the positions of the enemy. His first heavy engagement was at Vimy Ridge, where he fell in action on the 9th April. No particulars of his death have been received.

EDWARD F. CORKILL.

Edward F. Corkill, son of E. J. Corkill, Public School Inspector, was one of the most likeable boys who went from the county. At the time of his enlistment he was a student in Theology at Queen's University, and had ingratiated himself with all classes. He was not only a good student, quick to learn and thorough in his mastery of details, but his exemplary life and deep interest in all matters affecting university life won for him the esteem of both faculty and students. Upon the organization of Queen's Battery, he was one of the first to volunteer for service, and as Bombardier Corkill he sailed for England in February, 1916. He continued in training in England until the following July when he was sent across the channel to the front. He lived to take part in only one important engagement, the Battle of the Somme, where he was killed by a shell while taking part in a fierce artillery duel with the German guns. A largely attended memorial service was held in the Presbyterian Church at Napanee.

AMOS ROY DAFOE.

Amos Roy Dafoe, son of J. M. Dafoe, of Flinton, was born on the 28th September, 1894. In order to encourage enlisting, the policy of the 146th was to train the local men as long as practicable in the vicinity of their homes. This was put in practice at Flinton, the home village of Private Dafoe, who underwent his first four months of military training within sight of his father's house. In the Spring of 1916 the different parts of the 146th were assembled for the first time at Barriefield, where they trained until midsummer and were then moved to Valcartier. He sailed with his battalion to England in September, and was transferred to the 4th C. M. R. and went to France, and on the 24th of November had his baptism of fire in the front line trenches. During the winter he took part in many raids and shared the dangers and hardships of trench life, which at its best was severe enough. He was one of the many

young Canadians whose last resting place is marked by that beautiful monument at Vimy Ridge. He fell on April 6th, 1917, during that memorable battle.

WILLIAM ANDREW DAFOE.

William Andrew Dafoe, of Flinton, enlisted in January, 1916, in the 146th, and underwent the customary drill at Barriefield and Valcartier, and crossed to England in the early autumn. He did not have to wait long before he reached the firing line, as he was among the first to be drafted from his battalion to fill up the ranks of the 4th C. M. R., which had sustained very heavy losses. There were no great battles in the Canadian sector during the winter that followed, but the Canadians had already developed a reputation for raiding the enemy's lines, and this sort of warfare was very annoying to the Germans, but helpful to the attacking army. Valuable information was obtained and what was of greater importance, the subordinate officers and privates were given an opportunity to act upon their own initiative and bring out the best there was in them. Private Dafoe took part in many of these night attacks, and proved himself to be a true soldier.

With the opening of Spring the Canadians were assigned the task of capturing Vimy Ridge, which they accomplished with heavy losses. Dafoe came safely through this battle, but fell on April 29th, when his battalion was following up the advantage they had gained, and were consolidating the captured territory with their line of defence. He was carried wounded from the field and died four days later in the 13th Stationary Hospital.

FRANK DAVERN.

Frank Davern was born at Napanee, on 22nd January, 1898. He spent his life in his native town, and was in the matriculation class at the Collegiate Institute when he enlisted on May 4th, 1915, at seventeen years of age. He had previously taken instructions in signalling and had made

such progress that he was sent to Petawawa to complete his course. The 21st was short of signallers on the eve of embarking for overseas and accepted young Davern, although he was under military age. After training at East Sandling, he went to France with his battalion in September, 1915, and remained with it until fatally wounded on August 17th, 1917. He was awarded the military medal for his conspicuous bravery at the battle of Courcelette. Rev. Chaplain W. E. Kidd wrote to his mother after the battle as follows :—"He did wonderfully good work, and you may well be proud of him. During the battle in which our brigade and the 21st did such good work and, where it was so necessary to preserve communication with the first line, Frank worked very hard under heavy fire and the lines were kept intact nearly all the time. I heard many references by the officers to Frank's work in carrying out the task."

His captain wrote :—"In your son we have lost one of the finest soldiers and men it has been my pleasure to know. Brave and, I might say, almost reckless to a degree, his was an inspiring example." He died at the 22nd Casualty Clearing Station two days after receiving his fatal wound.

WILL ROY DAVEY.

Will Roy Davey was born in North Dakota, of Canadian parents who, when he was still a babe, returned to their native county on the old Davey homestead, at Wilton. When he was seventeen years of age the family went West again; but this time to Central Saskatchewan, where Will became one of the most progressive citizens of the district in which he lived. He took a deep interest in the welfare of the community, particularly in the schools, and when a teacher could not be procured he took charge of the school himself for months at a time.

As soon as he saw that the war was likely to be a bitter and protracted one, he began to put his affairs in order. He enlisted in December, 1914, in the 1st Canadian

Mounted Rifles, and landed at Plymouth on June 30th, 1915, the first of the family to set foot in England since his grandfather, ninety-nine years before, sailed for Canada from the same port. He went to France with his unit in October, and for over two years he did his part in keeping the enemy at bay, and in January, 1918, was invalided to England. Upon being discharged from the hospital he declined an opportunity to join a noncombatant unit, but was transferred to the 8th Battalion of Winnipeg, otherwise known as the Little Black Devils. July found him back in the trenches again and for the next three months he fought with a lighter heart; for it was evident that the enemy was at last overpowered, and the final victory was not far removed. A comrade-in-arms wrote of him that he was an excellent soldier and absolutely without fear and volunteered for the most hazardous undertakings. His last five nights on earth were spent in scouring No-Man's-Land for intelligence of the enemy's movements and position and in so doing, the scouting party frequently crawled to the very parapet of the German trench. After having spent the night upon such an expedition he was resting in his dugout on October 15th, and came out to make a pot of tea, when he was struck by a shell and instantly killed, and was the last one of his battalion to fall in battle.

FRANK DAVY.

Frank Davy was following the peaceful pursuit of a farmer, near Enterprise, but left his family in the winter of 1916-17, at a time when he could have claimed exemption from military service had he chosen to do so. He enlisted with the 254th at Belleville. This battalion was broken up to reinforce those that were already at the front, and he was transferred to the 21st, and was sent to the fighting line early in November, 1917. He did his share of raiding during the winter and soon acquired a reputation for daring and coolness and was always ready to volunteer his services no matter what risk was involved. He was

engaged in the battle of Passchendaele, and was severely wounded in the shoulder, and for his bravery upon this occasion he was mentioned in despatches. He was taken from the field on the 8th of August, and received first aid, and all the attention that the Medical Corps could render to a brave soldier, but died in Southampton Hospital, on August 12th.

LORNE DAWSON.

To die upon the field of battle before attaining seventeen years of age, speaks volumes for the devotion to high ideals and the true patriotism of Lorne Dawson, formerly of the Township of Ernesttown. He enlisted in the Autumn of 1915, with a full knowledge of the hardships and dangers that lay before him, for at this time the Canadians had taken part in many a hard fought battle, and the casualty lists were growing larger at an alarming rate. The enemy was slowly adding to the captured territory upon many fronts. The outlook for the allies was not promising, and the call for help was loud and insistent. This lad, scarcely beyond his school boy days, heard the call and promptly responded by joining the 59th. He trained at Brockville and Kingston, and went overseas in time to take part in the heavy fighting of the summer of 1916. His letters from the front were bright and hopeful, although written amid scenes from which an untried youth would naturally shrink. Although a boy in years, he was a man in the ranks and true to the uniform he wore. He died the death of a soldier upon the field of honor on the 16th September, 1916, in what has been styled Great Britain's greatest effort of the war, the Battle of the Somme.

ERNEST A. DENNEE.

Ernest A. Dennee was a native of Amherst Island, and lived there nearly all his life, but at the time of his enlistment was engaged at the Cement Works at Point Anne. He enlisted in the 155th and went overseas in October, 1916, and was afterwards transferred to the 2nd Battalion. In

December of the same year he was sent to France. He was of that hardy type of manhood which seems to be characteristic of so many of the young men of Amherst Island, and was well fitted for the life of a soldier. He was with the Canadians in four of their most brilliant achievements, the battles of Vimy Ridge, Fresnoy, Hill 70 and Passchendaele. He saw very hard fighting in the first two of these engagements, but came through both without any serious mishap. He received a shrapnel wound at Hill 70, but recovered from it and went back into the front line to receive his mortal wound at Passchendaele on January 29th, 1918. He died at Queen Mary's Hospital, England, on February 8th, and was buried at Brookwood cemetery.

MEACHAM DENYES.

Meacham Denyes was born at Newburgh, on the 7th February, 1899, but, at the time of his enlistment, his home was at Milton. He successfully passed his matriculation examination in June, 1915, and was still pursuing his studies during the war, regretting that he was too young to join the army and participate in the defence of his country. He chafed under this restraint of age until he was finally accepted in the 164th, a Halton and Dufferin Battalion, at a time when there was a great demand for reinforcements, and the recruiting officer was not disposed to enquire too carefully into the date of birth. He went overseas in April, 1917, and was detained in the training camps in England until the following March, when he was sent to France to reinforce the 102nd. He arrived just in time to take part in those terrible battles during the summer of 1918, the fiercest and bloodiest the world has ever seen. Now that we are at peace again it seems inconceivable that young students barely on the threshhold of manhood should take part in such indescribable carnage, but face it they did, with the coolness and courage of scarred veterans. On September 2nd, 1918, while fighting with the victorious Canadians at Arras he was killed in action.

WALTER P. DETLOR.

Walter P. Detlor was the younger son of the late Perry Detlor, of the Township of Fredericksburgh. He was eighteen years of age, and in attendance at Queen's University at the time of his enlistment. He joined the 38th at Kingston, and went overseas in May, 1915, with draft reinforcements for the Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry. That famous battalion composed very largely of men who had seen service, had already sustained heavy losses, and it was with these hardened veterans that this young student's lot was cast. He had been only three months in uniform when he was sent to France and engaged at once in trench warfare, and although he had never known what exposure and hardship meant, his letters to his friends at home were bright and cheerful. The task he had undertaken was a heavy one, but he was fully alive to the fact that the cause for which he was fighting was a righteous one, and even if he yielded up his young life, it was in answer to his country's call. For nine months he bore up bravely and proudly doing his full share of the work assigned to him. He fought with his battalion through the terrible struggle at Ypres, and on the 19th of April, 1916, while on sentry duty fell a victim to a German bullet and died of his wound two days later, in the clearing station. A largely attended memorial service in Hawley Church bore witness to the esteem in which he was held by those who knew him best.

GEORGE F. DRACUP.

There was no branch of the service so fascinating to the venturesome young Canadian as the Flying Corps, and none called for steadier nerves or greater resourcefulness. No country in the war contributed a greater percentage of the soldiery to the aviation units than Canada. Life at Roblin for twenty-eight years would not appear to be a suitable schooling for the daring life of an aviator; but the example of Lieut. Geo. F. Dracup demonstrated that a

man's surroundings are no indication of what is in the man. He enlisted at Victoria with the Royal Flying Corps, and in due course received his commission as an observation aviator. He was attached to Flight Squadron No. 42, and did good service over the German lines. On July 28th, 1917, while flying over the enemy's territory, he was killed by an auti-airchaft shell.

JAMES HENRY DUNN.

If all the farmers' sons of Lennox and Addington who went overseas could have been brought together in one body, they would have made a magnificent battalion. W. G. Dunn, of Camden East, would have been credited with two of the finest members,—John C., who joined the 53rd Battery, and James Henry, who enlisted in the 146th. The latter trained with his battalion at Barriefield and Valcartier, crossed to England in September, 1916, and was placed in the 95th Reserves until he was drafted into the Fourth Canadian Mounted Rifles. In December he had his first experience in trench warfare. We often heard the question asked :—"How, in the course of a few months, could the young Canadians accustomed to the quiet life of the farm, be transformed into such experts, that the Germans on the other side of No-Man's-Land, trained from boyhood in military exercises, were in mortal dread of what was coming next?" The answer is simple enough :—The former were bright, intelligent youths who, when the opportunity presented, acted upon their own initiative; the latter were parts of a machine moving only upon the word of command. All winter long this Camden boy was engaged in this deadly game of raiding the enemy's trenches, capturing a few prisoners and acquiring information preparatory for the task assigned them, the capture of Vimy Ridge. He took part in this, the greatest of all Canadian victories, and came through unscathed. For over a year the Germans made repeated efforts to regain this strategic position; but the Canadians held it firmly, though in so

doing many precious lives were lost. Among the number was Private Dunn, who died on May 31st, 1917, of wounds received in defending that which for all time will be regarded by our countrymen as sacred ground; for at its base are sleeping thousands of our noblest sons, and surmounting it is an imposing cross commemorating their sacrifice.

WILFRED DWYER.

Wilfred Dwyer was born in the Township of Camden, and lived in this county until he was fifteen years of age, and for three years before entering the army he was engaged as a bookkeeper in Kingston. The 146th, which was a local battalion, appealed to him, as there were many boys in it from Camden and Sheffield, who had been his former companions. He enlisted at Kingston with this unit, and after going overseas, he was for a time attached to the 80th, which contained many local men, and he afterwards saw service with the 124th Canadian Pioneers. He underwent a thorough course of training in England and crossed to France in March, 1917. Life in the trenches that year was quite tolerable, so far as living conditions were concerned, as experience had taught the soldiers how to obviate many of the difficulties they encountered in the early part of the war; but the fighting was of a most desperate character. The Germans realized that they would soon be outnumbered and made every effort to break through the line before the full force of the Americans was thrown against them. The Canadian forces received their full share of the sledge hammer blows. The world had never witnessed such hurricanes of shells. Private Dwyer passed safely through it all until the battle of Passchendaele, which brought sorrow to so many Canadian homes. He fell on November 15th, and died in the Casualty Clearing Station.

BRUCE W. FAIRBAIRN.

A bright young lad of nineteen years, Bruce Fairbairn

left his home in Camden to seek his fortune in the West. He was performing homestead duty in Saskatchewan at the outbreak of war. As soon as he could manage his business affairs, he quit the farm and joined the 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles at Yorkton. He sailed with his battalion in May, 1915, and trained for four months in England before he was sent to France. The winter of 1915-16 was one of great hardship for the men in the trenches. Corporal Fairbairn was strong and rugged and was in every respect an ideal soldier. He cheerfully did his duty, and was always ready for any venturesome undertaking. He was known to have fought valiantly with his company at Sanctuary Wood, where they were engaged with the enemy from the 2nd to the 5th of June, 1916. After the engagement he did not answer to the roll call and few of his immediate companions survived the battle. No information concerning him was obtainable, and he was reported missing, and later on was officially reported dead. In the following year his younger brother fell a victim of German treachery.

HAROLD A. FAIRBAIRN.

Harold Fairbairn was a mere lad of eighteen years when he enlisted with the 146th. He was the son of a farmer near Centreville, and, although farm hands were very scarce, he felt that there was a greater need for soldiers. He reached England in September, 1916, and in a few few weeks was sent to France to reinforce the 4th C. M. R. He passed safely through the terrible bombardment at Vimy Ridge and advanced with the victorious Canadians to take possession of the captured German trenches. He was in company with another Camden boy, Laverne Huffman, and upon entering a German dug-out they found two Germans. They were awaiting the two Camden boys, and one of them aimed his rifle at Private Fairbairn. He returned the fire, but as he did the German's bullet took effect and the young Camden hero fell dead. Retribution followed quickly. His friend, Huffman, avenged his companion's

death. He took no chances with the treacherous Huns, who doubtless would have been glad to surrender as his prisoners, although they were two to one. He shot and killed them both.

HAROLD P. FAIRBAIRN.

Harold P. Fairbairn, son of Peter Fairbairn, of Newburgh, showed from his early youth a decided inclination for mechanics, and, passing the Junior Leaving examination at Newburgh Academy, and matriculating at McGill, he spent two years in the machine shops of the Canada General Electric Co., at Montreal. With this preliminary practical training he entered Queen's in 1908 and graduated as a Bachelor of Science in 1912. He rounded off his training with the Westinghouse Co., at Hamilton, and received his diploma as an Electrical Engineer in 1913. After the outbreak of the war he was engaged as draughtsman and designer with the Bertram Munition Works. Although he was doing excellent war work in this position it seemed to him to be too far removed from the scene of actual warfare, so in the spring of 1916 he joined the 5th Pioneers, which corps appealed to him as affording scope for his professional acquirements. He was subsequently drafted into the 24th Battalion and went to France in December. He strictly respected the orders of the censor and very little information was received of his experiences at the front, other than that he was on duy until the battle of Hill 70. He was reported missing on August 15th, 1917. In his death Canada lost an exceptionally bright and persevering young citizen.

A. ROY FENWICK.

A. Roy Fenwick, a young farmer of Enterprise, enlisted with the 254th, and was afterwards drafted in the 21st, with which latter battalion he saw service in France from the 5th September, 1917, until the time of his death. He participated in the battle of Amiens, was raised to the rank of Lance Corporal, and was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his gallant conduct in the battle of

Arras, where he met his death on August 25th, 1918. In a letter to his mother, Mrs. G. H. Fenwick, his commanding officer wrote : "Your late son was one of six whose gallant conduct in action on August 8th, east of Amiens, was recognized by the award of Distinguished Conduct Medal. It is a matter of the keenest regret to us all that he was not spared to wear this coveted decoration, the D.C.M., being the senior decoration awarded to Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men for gallantry and devotion to duty under fire. Private A. McPhee, who was with him in the fight at Amiens, was also awarded the D.C.M. Poor chap, he was most severely wounded later in the action, and is now lying in a base hospital minus both legs. The work of the deceased and McPhee was outstanding. They advanced and handled one of the Lewis guns of their platoon with skill and determination, and were directly responsible for the destruction of many of the enemy, which, after all, is the only justification of the price we often have to pay. He gave wholeheartedly his best to the cause for which he enlisted, and the example he set is constantly before his comrades."

DANIEL FERGUSON.

Daniel Ferguson was a Napanee boy, and was engaged as a teamster, and, while "C" Company of the 80th was quartered in town he enlisted and spent the winter in the armouries here. He went with his battalion to England in April, and on June 13th, 1916, was attached to the 102nd in the fighting zone in France. In October of the same year he received a shrapnel wound in the back and was admitted to No. 11 Field Ambulance Hospital, but quickly recovered and was soon back in the trenches again. His comrades all speak of him as a good soldier, ready and willing to perform any duty assigned to him. He made the supreme sacrifice on the 6th June, 1917. His fellow townsman, Harold Brown, was with him at the battle of Vimy Ridge and reports that he was instantly killed in action.

AGNES FLORIEN FORNERI.

Agnes Florien Forneri, the eldest daughter of Rev. Canon R. S. Forneri, for many years Rector of the Parish of Adolphustown, went overseas as a Nursing Sister in March, 1917, served for three months on the staff of Kitchener Memorial Hospital at Brighton, and was then transferred to the 8th Canadian General Hospital at St. Cloud, in France. The strain upon the Medical Corps was particularly heavy at this time, but she remained on duty until February, 1918, when she was invalided to England. After a month's rest she resumed her duties at Bramshott Canadian Military Hospital. Her desire and ambition to lose no time in the work of mercy in which she was engaged were greater than her strength to perform it. She suffered a relapse in a few weeks' time and died on April 24th, 1918. Truly it may be said of her, she died for Canada ; died peacefully and with no regrets for the sacrifice she was making. She was buried with full military honors in the church yard at Bramshott, and over her grave there stands a marble cross, erected in loving memory of her sweet character and unswerving patriotism by the matron and nurses of the hospital in which she died.

DAVID ALWYER FORNERI.

David Alwyer Forneri spent the first sixteen years of his life at Adolphustown, where his father was Incumbent of the Anglican Church. At the time of his enlistment he was a clerk in the Merchants Bank at Montreal. As a private he entered the 14th Battalion at the outbreak of war and went overseas with that great Canadian Armada that carried the First Contingent to Portsmouth. He was afterwards transferred to the 73rd Battalion of Royal Highlanders and was rapidly promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. He took part in the battles of St. Julien, Givenchy, Messines, The Somme, and Vimy Ridge. At St. Julien he was severely wounded in the thigh and received severe shrapnel wounds in his right arm at Messines. On March

1st, 1917, at Vimy Ridge he was selected to lead his platoon in an extensive bombing raid. He met his death while bombing two machine guns in the enemy lines. A brother officer wrote of him: "He died as he had lived, a true soldier and gallant gentleman, beloved and respected by officers and men." His body was never recovered. His commanding officer, writing of him, said : "Since he has been in this battalion he did splendid work. He was one of the most trusted officers. His loss is a great blow to the battalion and to myself." He had two sisters overseas, one of whom died in service.

JOSEPH FORTIER.

Joseph Fortier was a French Canadian, the son of a farmer at Flinton, where he was born and lived until he enlisted with the 146th in the autumn of 1915. He went overseas with the County Battalion in September, 1916, and two months later was sent to France with a draft of reinforcements for the 4th C.M.R. He belonged to a fighting family, as his two brothers were with him in France, all fighting at the same time in the front line trenches. Edwin, the youngest, enlisted with the 39th, and his elder brother, Alfred, forty years of age, left his wife and little ones in far away British Columbia, to do battle for the Empire. Joseph saw only five months of actual warfare, as he was killed in action at Vimy Ridge on April 9th, 1917. His parents are justly proud of the record of their three sons. They all volunteered for service before the Military Service Act came in force. Two of them, Joseph and Alfred, could have secured exemption from service had they desired to do so. Owing to their French Canadian descent they felt that they had a double call to serve, and they gladly responded to the call.

DAVID ROY FOSTER.

No class of young men throughout all Canada responded to the call more readily than the clerks in our numerous

banks. One of the largest of these, which contributed over thirteen hundred soldiers to the army, published selected extracts from their letters ; and the annals of the war furnish no more interesting reading than these sidelights upon life in the trenches. Young Foster was not by birth a native of this county, but belonged to Bracebridge. He was stationed at Enterprise, a member of the staff of the local branch of the Royal Bank. He resigned his position April 30th, 1915, came to Napanee the next day and enlisted in the 39th under Lieut. R. G. H. Travers, the manager of the Napanee branch of the same bank. He trained for some time in Napanee, and afterwards in Belleville, and went overseas with his battalion. Upon reaching France he was assigned to the Machine Gun Section. He bore his full share of the fighting in the struggle centering upon the Ypres salient, and in one of the later battles was reported "missing". No particulars were ever received throwing any light upon how he met his death. A tablet to his memory has been placed in the branch at Bracebridge, where he first entered the service of the bank.

ALFRED FOX.

Alfred Fox was born and lived for twenty years at Newburgh, but at the time of enlistment was a farm laborer near Hawley. He joined the 146th at Kingston, and went overseas in September, 1916. A great many from this battalion were drafted out to reinforce the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles. He was among the number, and was sent over to France on November 1st. He saw one year of very heavy fighting, as the year 1917 was a very severe one upon the Canadian army and our casualty lists grew longer and longer as the months advanced. He came safely through many engagements, but fell with hundreds of his comrades-in-arms at Passchendaele on October 28th, 1917.

EARL BRUCE GALBRAITH.

Earl Bruce Galbraith was born and brought up on a

farm at Colebrook and was a student at Queen's University in the spring of 1917 when he enlisted in the Army Service Corps. He sailed for England in April, and after three months further training was sent to France. He entered the fighting zone at a time when the contrast between the peaceful life on a farm and the awful carnage he witnessed on every hand was enough to strike terror into the strongest hearts. By some providential means, the young Canadians, strangers to suffering, bloodshed and cruelty, seemed to rise to the occasion and preserve their self-control under most trying conditions. Such was the experience of Corporal Galbraith. For four months he endured the hardships of the battlefield, for it was one continuous battle all summer long, culminating in that death-dealing struggle, the battle of Passchendaele. He was carried from the field on the 30th October, severely wounded in the right shoulder. He died three days later in the 44th Clearing Station Hospital.

FRED R. GARRISON.

Fred. R. Garrison was born near Napanee in 1887. Such progress as he made in life was due to his own personal efforts, for at an early age he had to strike out for himself. Through his application and integrity he attained the responsible position of head time-keeper of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Co., which position he resigned in the spring of 1916, and enlisted at Sault Ste. Marie in the 227th Battalion. His superior qualifications soon secured for him the position of Paymaster Sergeant. After the usual training in Canada he was sent to England in the following spring. He was anxious to reach the front and as the prospect of doing so seemed better in the Imperial Army than in the Canadian he reverted to the rank of private, joined an English regiment and was sent to the front in the autumn of 1917. He took part in the protracted struggle about Passchendaele, and was in the thick of the surprise attack upon Cambrai. The latter will be remembered as the greatest tank battle of the war.

At early dawn four hundred of these bullet-proof, iron-clad monsters crept forward upon the enemy and in their wake followed the infantry with fixed bayonets. General Byng commanded the attacking army, and already famous as a cavalry leader, demonstrated his fitness for the position shortly afterwards assigned to him as commander-in-chief of the Canadian army. The boasted Hindenburg Line was smashed, and private Garrison was present at the smashing. During the winter months that followed, the war-weary Germans sulked in their trenches on the Western front, giving battle only when driven to it, but in the Spring the British were on the defensive with their backs to the wall. He came safely through it all until July 22nd, when a German bullet found him. He was carried from the battlefield, but died before he reached the hospital.

WILLIAM C. GIDDY.

William C. Giddy was born in Ernesttown and lived there all his life until he became a soldier. He enlisted in the 146th at Kingston on the 21st of March, 1916, and trained with his battalion until he sailed for England in September. A few weeks after his arrival in the Old Country he was sent over to France to help fill up the ranks of the 4th C. M. R., which was sorely in need of reinforcements, as they had borne their full share of many a hard fought battle. Side by side with these hardened veterans, for nearly a year, he did his part and did it well. Life in the trenches was hard enough at its best, even if death were not lurking in every corner. That year was one of the most trying in the war for the Canadians. He took part in scores of night raids and the bloody and protracted stuggle about Vimy Ridge, but fell a victim to the shell fire of the enemy at Passchendaele on October 26th, 1917. There were many tributes of praise for the brave and determined fight made by him and so many of his comrades who fell in the same battle.

GEORGE GIRVIN.

George Girvin was born in Napanee but, at the age of four years, was removed to West Plain, and afterwards to Flinton, where he was engaged in farming. He won the respect of all who knew him by his unremitting devotion to his aged grandmother, and his ardent desire to see that she was suitably cared for in her declining years. This estimable quality in a young man twenty years of age marked him as possessing the instincts of a true and noble manhood, and it was his reluctance at leaving her, more than anything else, that caused him to defer his enlistment until the 146th was being organized, when he joined the local platoon and trained at home until they were transferred to Barriefield, and afterwards to Valcartier. Within two weeks from his arrival in England he was sent over to France to join the 4th C. M. R. He was killed in action on August 28th, 1918. In writing to his bereaved grandmother his Commanding Officer, Lieut. Col. Patterson paid him this high tribute :—"He was a most efficient and gallant soldier and his loss to his comrades as a friend, and to the Battalion as a soldier, will be keenly felt".

FREDERICK CLAUD MORRIS GLASS.

Frederick C. M. Glass was an Englishman by birth and came to this country when he was nineteen years of age, and took up his residence on Amherst Island, which he regarded as his Canadian home. He mastered the occupation of a cheesemaker; but gave up his position for the army although, at the time of his enlistment, there was a great demand for men of his calling. He joined the 146th, and sailed for the Motherland in September, 1916. After arriving in the Old Country he was first attached to the 95th Reserves, and afterwards transferred to the 20th Battalion, and was not sent to France until June, 1917. He saw only two months' service at the front, but they were in the midst of danger and death. The Germans were fighting for a favorable foothold on the Western front in

the hope that some slight advantage might be gained before the Americans took over any considerable portion of the line and relieved the war-weary allies. He had come through many bombardments at the battle for Hill 70, and with a companion had, during a particularly severe one, sought temporary shelter in a fresh shell hole. A German shell made a direct hit in the hole, killing him instantly.

ROY E. GOULD.

Roy E. Gould had been twice rejected as physically unfit to serve in the army. The Military Service Act had not produced the 100000 men that were needed to keep our army up to its full strength, so the standard was reduced in the Spring of 1918 and his exemption was cancelled and he was ordered to report at headquarters at Kingston. He was appointed a military policeman and remained on duty at Barriefield until early in October, when his company was transferred to Belleville. Shortly after his arrival there he was taken ill, but did not consider his illness of a serious nature and remained on duty. It was thought that he had an ordinary cold, and no precautions were taken until a week after the first symptoms appeared, when he was admitted to Belleville Hospital, and died three hours later, on October 11th, 1918. As a matter of fact, he had the influenza, and was the first in Belleville to die from the disease, which shortly afterwards raged with such violence throughout Canada.

JAMES TIPSON GREENWAY.
SAMUEL THOMAS GREENWAY.

These two brothers, sons of James A. Greenway, formerly of Camden East, both lost their lives in the severe fighting during the latter half of 1917. James enlisted in the 60th Battalion at Montreal, and was afterwards transferred to the 56th. What is generally spoken of as the battle of Passchendaele was a series of attacks extending over several weeks and culminating in the capture of

the Village of Passchendaele on November 6th. The weather had been unfavorable and the fighting most intense. A German soldier writing of this period, said :— "For weeks, day and night the British kept our position under fire, ever fiercer burned the glowing stream that poured crackling down upon us. The history of the world has never seen anything more awful." General Haig, writing of the same said :—"For the second time within the year the Canadian troops achieved a record of uninterrupted success". James Greenway came safely through it all; but for strategic reasons pressure was maintained upon this line two weeks after all the objectives had been attained. It was at the end of this period when the operations in Flanders were being concluded for the season that James met his death on the 20th of November.

Samuel had a similar experience, receiving his mortal wound on the day following the successful conclusion of a series of attacks in which the Canadians had proven themselves more than a match for any regiments the Germans could put in the battle line. Hill 70 had been very useful to the enemy for purposes of observation, and would materially assist the British in their command over the defenses of Lens if they could capture it. The Canadians were assigned the task, and took it at a comparatively light cost. On the following day, August 17th, 1917, Samuel was severely wounded in his left leg by the fragment of a high explosive shell. Two days later he underwent a serious operation, the leg being amputated at the thigh, but all efforts to save his life were of no avail, and he died on August 22nd.

CHARLES ADAM GREGG.

Charles Adam Gregg was not yet nineteen years of age when he enlisted with the 146th in the early winter of 1915. He was the son of Robert Gregg, of Vennachar, and had spent his life upon his father's farm up to the time he joined the army. He was sent to France with the 4th C. M. R. on December 1st, 1916, and remained with that batta-

lion until his death. He was killed in action at Vimy Ridge on the 17th of April, 1917. He was a very exemplary young man and, wherever he was, his influence was always for good. The following lines were composed by him in the trenches and forwarded to his mother :—

A MESSAGE TO MOTHER.

God speed this message to my mother
Far across the dark blue sea;
It is filled with words of pleasure;
Oh! she'll be glad to hear from me.
How she wept when last we parted,
How her heart was filled with pain,
When she said, "Good-bye, God bless you;
We may never meet again."

God speed this message to my mother;
It is filled with words of love;
If on earth I ne'er shall meet her,
We shall surely meet above.
Where there is no hour of parting;
All is peace and love and joy.
Tell her that her prayers are answered,
God protects her darling boy.

Tell her to be glad and cheerful;
Pray for me where'er I roam;
That e'er long I'll turn my footsteps
Back toward my dear old home.
Mother, when this war is over,
If it be God's will to me,
Back among the fields of clover,
I will wander there with thee.

GEORGE GRIFFIN.

George Griffin, son of William Griffin, Napanee, had been residing in Alberta for a short time prior to August, 1914, and when war was declared he immediately enlisted

and proceeded overseas with the first contingent. No particulars of his death were ever received. The brief telegram, "Killed in Action," to the parents, conveyed the only news of the end of his military career.

J. A. HAINES.

J. A. Haines was living in North Fredericksburgh at the time of his enlistment. All his life had been spent in the county. Born in Centreville, his parents moved to North Fredericksburgh when the boy, who was later to be a soldier in the Great War, was only a little fellow seven years of age. It was when the 80th was stationed in Napanee during the winter of 1915-1916 that he enlisted and entered the ranks as a private in that battalion as No. 22049, and when they went overseas he proceeded with them. On arrival in England the unit was broken up for reinforcements and Private Haines was transferred to the 74th, and again to the 78th. This gave him him the opportunity of getting to France much sooner than otherwise he could have done, so that within two months from the time that he had left Canada he was doing his bit in the front line trenches in Flanders. He survived the mud and cold of the winter, but on January 5th he completed his "crowded hour of glorious life".

WILLIAM STEWART HAMILTON.

William Stewart Hamilton for the first twenty-two years of his life had lived in Camden township, and passed his time as most of the boys who elected to remain in the district did. He attended the public school at Union No. 25, and then went to work on the farm of his father. In July, 1918, he went overseas with a detachment of the R. C.H.A., of Kingston, but on his arrival in England was transferred to the 6th Canadian Reserves, but before he could get into the firing line he was attacked with the flu, which later developed into pneumonia, from which he died

in No. 14 Canadian Hospital, Eastbourne, and was buried at Seaforth, Sussex.

JAMES VINCENT HARRISON.

James Vincent Harrison was the son of Mr. John Harrison, of Tamworth, and for the first twenty-four years of his life lived in his home village, with the exception of the time that was spent at St. Michael's College, in Toronto, securing a higher education. After completing his education he went west and took up a ranch near Aldersyde, Alberta, where he remained for three years. Previous to his taking up residence in the west he had interested himself in matters military and from 1907 until 1912 he held a commission in the 47th Frontenac Regiment, so that when he enlisted in Calgary in the 191st he was immediately given the rank of Lieutenant. The unit that he was in proceeded overseas in March, 1917, and on its arrival there was broken up for reinforcements. Lieutenant Harrison was transferred to the 50th with the same rank, and on September 1st crossed the channel. From then on until the early spring he was engaged in actual fighting, and it was when serving in the front line trenches that he, along with some others, was struck by an enemy's bomb and instantly killed. His body was buried in Roclincourt British military cemetery, near Arras. "He was an excellent officer and I had expected to see him do wonderfully well," was his Colonel's report to the family.

CHARLES EDMUND HARTMAN.

Charles Edmund Hartman had always been interested in military matters, and as a young man was a member of the Canadian militia and, when the opportunity came to serve in a more real and definite manner, he was not deaf to the appeal. Born at Odessa, he lived there and attended school until he was of the age of seventeen, when he left home to seek work in a larger center of population and opportunity.

He enlisted in Peterboro, in February of 1916, as private, No. 195365. In July of that year he went to England, and by October was in France. For nearly a year he underwent all the vicissitudes of active war, but on September 22nd, 1917, while actively engaged, he received a gun-shot wound in the thigh and back. After a few weeks in rest, he was again at his post among his friends and former companions. At the battle of Passchendaele he was again wounded and received treatment on the field, and was sent back to the dressing station as a walking patient. That was the last time that he was seen alive. A friend of his from Napanee, Baldwin, was the last to see him alive, as he was making his way to the dressing station. What happened after that will never be told.

ALAN HAWLEY.

Alan Hawley's military career represents one of those tragedies that follow every outbreak of hostilities. It was his lot to enlist early, see much hard fighting, and then to die as a result of the flu epidemic.

He was born in Barrie township, Frontenac County, and when twelve years of age his parents took up a farm near Bath, where Alan remained until he set out to make a living for himself at the age of nineteen. In the month of February, 1915, he gave up a position that he had held for some time with the Connelly Wrecking Co., of Kingston, and enlisted with the 5th C. M. R.. He went to England in July, and in the fall of the same year was in action in France. He was transferred to the infantry and fought in all the important engagements in which the Canadians participated until the Autumn of 1917, when he received a shrapnel wound in the knee and at the same time was gassed. The wound was not serious, but the attack of gas left him with a weak physical constitution so that for nearly a year he had to receive treatment in the various hospitals in England, and was then invalided home. In

the summer of 1918 he received his discharge, but his constitution was so weakened that he fell an easy victim to the flu, and died in the Water St. Hospital, Ottawa, in less than a year after receiving his discharge.

FREDERICK HAYCOCK.

Frederick Haycock was living in Winnipeg at the time of his enlistment as private No. 441848. That was in March, 1916, and two months later he was in France, and, after only four months there, he gave his life for his country. Such in brief is the military career of this young man, who was born in Centreville and spent the most of his life there. It is a short story, but behind it one can see the weeks of excitement, humor, pathos and final tragedy. No details of his death were ever received, the laconic message, "killed in action", bearing the only news of his end. What of courage and bravery, diligence, and tenacity of purpose lies behind it no one will ever know.

DAVID RUSSEL HEARNS.

David Russel Hearns, No. 22025, was born in Napanee, and lived there all his life until the time of his enlistment in the 80th Battalion, which was stationed in the town for the winter of 1915 and 1916, proceeding overseas with that unit in May of that year. He there transferred to the 74th in June. Matters were moving with great rapidity at the time, and after two other transfers he proceeded to France on the 22nd of October, 1916, and was sent along with the unit to which he was then attached, the C. C. A. C., immediately to the Somme front, where he served during all of that winter. In the opening of the spring campaign, the 27th, along with others, was ordered to reinforce the Lens Front, where it saw service, subsequently being sent to the Vimy Ridge to assist in the retention of that important strategic position. It was after action

there on the 3rd of May, 1917, that D. R. Hearns was reported missing. And later information reported him as killed in action. In less than a year from the time that he left Canada he had been transferred three times, had seen action on three fronts and finally laid down his life on the knoll of ground in France forever sacred in the annals of Canadian History.

WILLIAM ARTHUR HENDERSON.

William Arthur Henderson was born near Belleville, but, while still a mere child, moved to Lime Lake, where he lived with his father, John Henderson, until he was twenty-one years of age. In 1907 he went out West and resided upon a farm near Regina until 1915, when he enlisted in the 68th and went overseas in April, 1916. After two months' further training in England he crossed to France, and was transferred to the 16th Canadian Scottish Battalion. He was of a cheerful disposition and soon became a general favorite among his newly formed friends, who found a common bond of union in their attachment to the land of the thistle and heather.

He fought with these veterans throughout that deadly struggle upon the Somme and, through the long winter that followed, joined in the numerous raids for which the Canadians had become famous. He died a glorious death upon that day which will stand out in the annals of the war as the one above all others that brought honor and distinction to the citizen soldiers of Canada, the 9th of April, 1917. It was on that day that the Canadians captured Vimy Ridge, and in the language of the official records shewed "the same high qualities in victorious advance as they displayed in early days in desperate resistance on many stricken fields." The day's work was done; the Huns were driven from the ridge, and the victorious Canadians were consolidating their gains, when young Henderson was instantly killed by a bullet from a machine gun of the retreating enemy.

KELVIN G. HERRINGTON.

Private Kelvin G. Herrington was one of those most unfortunate members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who, after serving for a time, was forced to watch the progress of the campaign from the interior of a prison camp in Germany.

Kelvin Herrington, 8339, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Herrington, of Napanee, and was born there in the year 1894,. on the 21st of August. He attended the Napanee grammar school and the Collegiate, but for some time prior to enlistment had been employed as a barber in Oshawa. Immediately war was declared he enlisted with the 35th, and went from there to the training camp at Valcartier, and proceeded over seas with the first contingent. Once in England he transferred to the Machine Gun section of the Second Battalion. At the battle of Langemark he was wounded and taken prisoner and sent to the interment camp at Oberhausen, Germany, where after suffering much agony and pain, he died, after five months and twenty-eight days.

CHARLES HOWARD HICKS.

Charles Howard Hicks, the main support of his aged parents, who live at Glenfield, enlisted at Plevna in February, 1917, in the 146th. He trained at the local improvised barracks for three months and spent a like period in camp at Barriefield before sailing for England. He crossed to France in November, and saw a year of hard fighting. He was twice sent to the hospital, once from a wound in his shoulder, and later on from gas poisoning; but his strong constitution helped him through each time, and he soon rejoined his companions in their victorious advance. He was with the Canadians at Mons and was rejoicing in the prospect of setting his face towards home, for it was well known that the Germans could hold out no longer and were negotiating for terms of peace. One of the last and most dramatic strokes of the war was the triumphal entry of

the 3rd Canadian Division into Mons. A few hours later the armistice was signed, and the war was ended. The German resistance in the early morning was quite spirited, but for a short time only. It was the last dying effort of that great military monster that was to subdue the world. One of its last victims was the young man from Glenfield, who fell that morning on the field of battle.

RAYMOND HICKS.

Raymond Hicks, second son of Joseph and Gertrude Hicks, enlisted in "C" Company of the 80th, during the winter of 1915, while it was stationed in Napanee. Though only eighteen years of age, he entered training with the enthusiasm and diligence of one many years older. When the Company left for Belleville he was in the best of health and spirits and delighted at the prospect of changed conditions and the opportunity to get overseas, but on the way to Halifax he contracted a cold, which turned out more seriously than was anticipated. With the rest of the company he was aboard ship waiting for orders to sail when his cold developed into pneumonia. He was taken ashore, placed in Military Hospital No. 6, where he died four days later, May 23rd, 1916. The body was returned to his parents and accorded a military funeral by the members of 146th, who were stationed in Napanee at the time.

SAMUEL HICKS.

Samuel Hicks was born in Sheffield, and was living at Tamworth when every effort was being put forth to fill up the ranks of the 146th. He enlisted early in 1916, trained at Barriefield and Valcartier, sailed for England in the early autumn and crossed to France just as winter was setting in. By this time the Canadians had reduced night-raiding to a science and their hated neighbors on the other side of No-Man's-Land, never knew what the night was going to bring forth. This was the first kind of fighting to which he was introduced and many lessons

were not required before he grew quite proficient. In fact he was selected so frequently for this class of work during the strenuous year that followed that through exposure and over-exertion he developed trench fever and died in a hospital in the early part of 1918.

FREDERICK CHARLES HILL.

Frederick Charles Hill was a young Englishman and like most Englishmen took kindly to soldiering. In the winter of 1914 a band of young men, some in uniform and the rest in mufti, could be seen every afternoon drilling upon the market square in Napanee, and when not thus employed they seemed to gravitate towards the Royal Bank. This was their headquarters. They had neither barracks, nor place to drill, but they were just as enthusiastic as the well equipped platoon, which took possession of the armouries the next winter. During the autumn and early winter of 1914 Mr. Travers, manager of the Royal Bank, and Mr. Carr, manager of the Dominion Bank, attended to their banking duties during the day, but spent their evenings in Kingston undergoing a course of training in order to qualify as officers in the army. As soon as Mr. Travers secured his commission as Lieutenant in the 39th, he set out to secure recruits in Napanee and young Hill was one of the first to enlist. After a few weeks' preliminary training in Napanee, they joined their company at Belleville, where they were kept until June 24th, when they set out upon their long journey for the front. Hill proved to be a first class soldier and shortly after his arrival in England was raised to the rank of Sergeant-Major, which is recognized as one of the most difficult positions in the army to fill. His efficiency as an instructor militated against his own advancement. His ambition was to reach the fighting line as soon as possible, but thousands of Canadians were arriving in England every month and instructors were scarce, and he was detained in the training camps in England until early in 1917. He reached France

in time to take part in those desperate battles during the last eighteen months of the war. He was with the army up to the final advance upon Mons and received a wound which was not considered serious. He was taken to No. 4 General Hospital at Etaple, and, shortly after his admission, bronchial-pneumonia developed, and he died just one week before the armistice was signed.

CHARLES CLAYTON HINEMAN.

Charles Clayton Hineman was the son of Norman S. Hineman, who formerly resided at Bath. At the outbreak of the war he was working on a farm near Picton, and as soon as he could secure his release he hurried away to the nearest recruiting office and enlisted for overseas service. In six months' time the quiet farm-hand was transformed into a soldier of the king, on duty in the trenches in France, a member of the famous First Division. The very first night they were in the trenches the Germans tauntingly called out "Come out, you Canadians! Come out and fight!" But many months had not passed before these same proud Huns were taught to respect the despised Canadians. He was among the number who upheld the honor of Canada in that first great battle at Ypres, where under most adverse conditions, including clouds of poisonous gas, the Canadian army extricated itself from a most perilous position. For fourteen months he shared the dangers, discomforts and triumphs of his companions of the "old red patch", the distinctive mark of his division. Early in April, 1916, he was on duty in the first line, when a large high explosive shell burst near him, rending the earth for yards around. No trace of him was ever found, and for a time he was reported missing, and in due course officially reported "Killed in action". From statements made by his comrades there is no doubt that he was within the area destroyed by the shell in question, known in soldiers' parlance as a "Jack Johnson".

CHARLES HOBBS.

Among those who early answered the call of the mother country in Canada were many who had come from the home-land to seek their fortune in this land of larger opportunity and scope. Charles Hobbs was one of that class and at the time of his enlistment was living in Hawley working on a farm there. In February of 1915 he enlisted and joined the 39th, and about the 18th of June of the same year he proceeded overseas and very shortly after was in France helping to hold the front line trenches against the attacks of the enemy. For over a year and a half he escaped all injury and then on the 13th of July, 1916, he was reported killed in action. Particulars were never received, and it is the opinion of those who had seen him some time previously that he had been shot by a sniper.

FREDERICK HUGHES.

Frederick Hughes, 835642, was the son of Wesley Hughes, a farmer near Tamworth, in Sheffield Township. There Frederick, who was born June 15th, 1898, lived continuously until he enlisted. He attended school at Beaver Lake, and after he had gone through the work there, continued on the farm with his father. In February, 1916, he enlisted at Tamworth and went overseas in September, and was transferred to the 4th C. M. R., and with that unit proceeded to France. A winter of disagreeable trench duty and comparative inactivity followed, but with the opening of the spring the C. M. R. was soon in the thick of the fray. Private Hughes fought with them through April at Vimy Ridge. During June he served around Avion, and in August he participated in the engagements at Hill 70. At Passchendaele, October 26th, 1918, he was lost. No record of how he met his end is available. Fred Parks, of Tamworth, was with him about twenty minutes before a heavy shell attack. After the attack Hughes was missing, and it is assumed was killed during the attack.

JAMES HUTCHISON.

James Hutchison, at the early age of eight years, came to Canada from Glasgow, Scotland, where he had lived prior to that time. After some years he finally settled in Lennox and Addington, and was living at the home of Mr. Clark Walker, at Wilton, at the time of his enlistment in the 80th at Kingston. That was on November 9th, 1915, and on the arrival of the unit in England he was transferred to the 50th, and some time in July, 1916, he was in France.

During an attack at Vimy he was wounded in the foot and had to spend three months in the 18th General Camiers Hospital in France. On his recovery he was sent back to his old unit and was again slightly wounded in the face and hands somewhere near Vimy, but that did not detain him long from his work, and he was again with his unit when they retook the Regina Trench, which had recently been wrested from them by the enemy. It was after this conflict that he was reported missing, and a day or two later his Chaplain, Major W. H. Davis, found his body along with those of twelve of his companions. At four o'clock in the morning they were all laid to rest in the one grave. He served his country from November 9th, 1915, until riddled with machine-gun bullets on the morning of June 3rd, 1918, he completed the task that had been given him to do.

FRANK IRISH.

Frank Irish is another of that large and representative class of young men who though born and reared in the County of Lennox and Addington, went to another part of the country from which they enlisted and from which they left to serve in a still larger sphere of activities.

Private Irish, No. 811447, enlisted shortly after the outbreak of the war in the 138th Battalion of Edmonton, where he was living at the time. On proceeding overseas he was transferred to the 47th, and it was with that unit that he served for two years and three months, when he was killed in action.

On March 31st, 1917, he was in the front line trenches when a stray shell from the enemy burst above and immediately snuffed out the lives of those who were within the radius of its effect. Frank Irish was one of the number. No further details were ever received by the family.

JOHN B. KELLAR.

Few volunteers made a greater sacrifice in joining the army than John B. Kellar, of Enterprise, the only son of Mrs. Orinda Kellar. At the age of thirty he left his widowed mother, a wife and four young children to fight for liberty and justice. He joined the 146th at Tamworth and went through the regular course of training in that village, at Barriefield and Valcartier, and sailed for England in October, 1916. He served as a bugler while he remained in the 146th, but in November he was transferred to the 4th C. M. R. and sent to France attached to A Company of the Machine Gun Corps. He ate his Christmas dinner in the trenches and remained in the front line during those terrible months of the Spring of 1917, when the Germans entered upon their most ruthless warfare on sea and land with a total disregard of the rules that for ages had governed civilized nations in the treatment of their enemies. The United States was resenting the attacks upon its shipping and this, instead of checking the Germans, seemed to be the signal for every conceivable form of frightfulness of which private Kellar was doomed to be one of the victims. The day before he was killed they had sunk two hospital ships, the Lanfranc and the Donegal. On the different fronts they seemed to be actuated by the same brutal determination to exterminate the allies by any means, fair or foul.

In the latter part of April the battle was raging about Vimy Ridge, and Kellar was working hard with his machine gun in keeping the enemy at bay. He was wounded in the legs by the sweep of the opposing machine guns and to escape the storm of bullets, he and a companion sought

shelter in a shell hole. During a temporary reverse he was found in this helpless condition by a number of Germans and bayonetted to death. His companion had the satisfaction of afterwards killing two of the attacking party. So far as can be gathered there was no justification for the murderous attack upon him.

LEO KENNEDY.

Leo Kennedy was another Lennox and Addington boy, who was living in Western Canada at the time of his enlistment. He was born in Newburgh and lived there until he was of the age of nineteen, when he went out into the world on his own responsibility to seek his place and fortune. His journeyings landed him in Calgary and he was there three years prior to his enlistment. He donned the khaki in the early part of 1917, being known as Private 3205278 of the 10th Battalion. He reached France during the winter of 1917 and took part in all the important engagements in which the Canadians were fighting during the summer campaign of 1918. But in October at the Canal-de-la-Sensee he received gunshot wounds in the chest from the enemy's machine gun. He was hurried to the first aid station for treatment, but died the same day, October 14th, 1918.

GORDON KIMMETT.

To have enlisted at the age of eighteen, taken his place in the fighting forces, suffered gunshot wounds and recovered, survived a serious attack of diphtheria, remain in active service until after the signing of the Armistice, and to die of Flu on his way home to Canada, is the brief but tragic history of the military career of Gordon Kimmett. Gordon's legal name was Burley, but he was known as Kimmett for the reason that he had been reared with his grandfather Kimmett, at Marlbank. He and his half brother, William John McFarland, who was then only fifteen years of age, enlisted in the 146th at Tamworth, in 1915, and went to Valcartier together. William received

injuries there which rendered him unfit for military service and he was invalided home. Gordon, however, continued to train and went overseas with his unit on the 22nd of September, 1916, and shortly after entered on active service in France, to remain there till the close of the war, and to die in England on February 14th, 1919.

ARTHUR LAUGHLIN.

Arthur Laughlin, No. 412895, was one of the Napanee boys early to offer his services in the great war. He had lived with his parents in the town most of his life and went through the regular public and high school training, and on the completion of his education entered the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, of which he was a freight cashier at the time of his enlistment. He joined the 39th Battalion at Belleville, and went overseas with that unit early in June, 1915. He was transferred to the 13th Battalion of the 5th Royal Highlanders, with whom he went to France.

His experience as an operator soon secured for him a place among the signallers, and in that capacity he served during all the time that he was in actual service. Modern conditions soon did away with the signalling by flags, as had been customary in former days, and wireless and the regular telegraph was pressed into service. It became the lot of the signaller to take up a lonely advanced post and report as to the movements of the enemy. It was in this position that Pte. Laughlin lost his life. He had been through the battle of Hooge and survived, but at the battle of Sanctuary Wood he was struck by some unknown missle and instantly killed. Captain Harry Salisbury, another Lennox boy, was with him at the time, and was able on his return to give the parents details of the way in which he met his death.

ALBERT NATHANIEL LEARY.

This soldier was born in Napanee on May 11th, 1890, and received his public school education there, and after

leaving school he became apprenticed to the blacksmith trade in the shop of Mr. Ezra Pringle, of Napanee, and on the completion of his apprenticeship he went to Verona, where he was engaged in his trade at the time of his enlistment.

He joined the 146th Battalion in the fall of 1916, and went overseas in February, 1917, and was soon thereafter sent to France with reinforcements for C Company of the 20th. He served during the early part of the summer, and on through the season's campaign until the 9th of August. On that date the 20th were carrying out a raiding operation against the enemy lines in the neighborhood of Cite St. Laurent, which is a suburb to the north-west of Lens, and it was during that operation that Private Albert Nathaniel Leary, No. 835560 was killed.

ERNEST WM. LEGGETT.

Ernest Wm. Leggett had been living in Napanee for nine years prior to his enlistment in the 39th Battalion. He was born in Landport, Portsmouth, Hants, England. He received his early training in the University College School, London, and on the completion of his work there, left for fields of larger opportunity and scope. After travelling a good deal, he finally landed in Napanee, and early left the home of his adoption in answer to the call for men. He enlisted with the 39th, and later transferred to C Company of the 24th, with which unit he entered the actual theatre of war in France, on the 30th of April, 1916. He served without injury during the summer campaign, but on September 17th he made the supreme sacrifice. No details were ever received, no friend ever wrote as to the manner of his end, the brief notice, "Killed in Action", was all that the relatives ever received to inform them of the loss they had sustained.

FREDERICK LOCKWOOD.

Frederick Lockwood was a Lennox and Addington boy

who spent his early days in Enterprise, where he received his early education at the public school. He was living in Kingston at the time that war was declared, and immediately signed up. Already he had shown interest in military matters, having served one season in the Canadian Militia. He was given the number 40750, and reached England in September, 1914, and France early in 1915. There he served as a gunner for nearly two years and six months, when he was killed instantly by shrapnel on the Somme. All other information and details are lacking, and he probably constitutes one of that vast army of unknown soldiers to which a grateful nation pays dutiful and grateful obeisance.

BURK BRADFORD LOTT.

Burk Bradford Lott was the eldest of four brothers, all of whom joined the fighting forces of Canada. He was a Sheffield boy, son of Mrs. John Copeland, of Tamworth, but at the outbreak of the war was living at Port Arthur, where he enlisted early in 1915, and sailed from Canada about Christmas. He was soon forwarded to France to reinforce the hard pressed allies and saw hard fighting up to the time of his death. He died of wounds on the 20th of April, 1916, being the second representative of Sheffield to give his life in the Great War.

R. M. MARLIN.

R. M. Marlin had been living in the Township of Richmond for three years prior to enlistment. He was born at Marlbank and attended the Lime Lake public school. During January, 1916, he enlisted with the 126th Peel Battery at Toronto, and later transferred to the 38th. It was on the 5th of December, 1916, that the unit left England for France. Particulars of his death were never received. Enlisting in this unit he was away from men belonging to Lennox and Addington, consequently the only report ever received of his death was to the effect that he was killed

in action on the 9th of April, 1917, during the battle of Vimy Ridge.

GEORGE ARTHUR MARSHALL.

It is very rarely we find a Lennox and Addington boy who does not keep a warm spot in his heart for his native county, no matter how far removed he may be. It was this love for the place of his birth that induced George Arthur Marshall, who enlisted at Regina, to apply for a transfer to the 146th, in order that he might line up with the friends of his boyhood days in the home battalion. He was the son of John M. Marshall, and was born at Forest Mills in 1884. He spent the winter of 1915-16 in Tamworth drilling with the local platoon, most of whom, after reaching England, were transferred to the 4th C. M. R. In October he found himself in the trenches fighting shoulder to shoulder with these war-scarred veterans, who at a great cost had come victorious through many a hard fought battle. He came safely through the winter, although daily exposed to the fire of the enemy, but was wounded in April at Vimy Ridge and invalided to England. It was several months before he was able to resume his place in the fighting line. In the early spring of 1918 the German High Command knew that the war was lost, but put on a bold front and fought desperately over limited areas, not in expectation of ultimate victory, but in the hope of securing favorable terms in any treaty of peace they might negotiate. The Canadian front received its full share of these blows, one of the heaviest of which was struck at Arras. It was in this battle that private Marshall fell in March, 1918.

ERNEST EDWIN MILLER.

Ernest Edwin Miller had resided in Adolphustown for ten years immediately preceding his enlistment. He was a farmer and left the land to serve his country in company with many other Lennox and Addington boys in the 146th Battalion. From the 146th he was transferred first to the 95th, and then to the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles. He

left England for France on October 26th, 1916, and thereafter for twelve months was engaged in actual warfare. He took part in the engagement at Vimy and gave his life at Passchendaele, where so many Canadian soldiers were lost. It would appear from the meagre reports received that he had been stationed in charge of the bombs, and that an enemy shell struck the massed pile, and the resulting explosion caused his instant death.

GORDON EDWARD MINCHINTON.

Gordon Edward Minchinton was born in Napanee and underwent the regular training in the public school and Collegiate Institute there. He was residing in Winnipeg in the fall of 1916 and enlisted in the 184th, and in November of that year sailed for England. In December he was sent with reinforcements to the 27th, and through the winter he served with this unit and took part in the famous attack on Vimy Ridge. As far as can be learned from those who were nearest to him at the time it would appear that he met his death after the major engagement. The hill had been taken. He was acting as laison officer and was leading his party up to assume their new headquarters when a bomb exploded near him, causing instant death.

REGINALD MINCHINTON.

It was experiences like those of this young man that gave birth to the expression so prevalent among the soldiers, "that if a fellow's name is written on a bullet he'll get it, and if it isn't he won't." He was a Lennox and Addington boy, who enlisted in Winnipeg with the first contingent, being one of the 80th Battalion, with the number 474. After the winter in England he crossed to France in February, 1915, and fought with the Canadians until November, 1917, taking part in the following battles : Nauve Chapelle, 2nd Battle of Ypres, St. Julien, Festubert, Givenchy, the Somme Campaign, Hill 70, and Passchendaele. It was during this last battle that he was killed.

The circumstances of his end are worthy of the long service, and show the true spirit in which so many boys of all ranks and conditions gave their lives. It was during the first rush and the Canadians were attempting to consolidate their gains under the heavy bombardment of their new position by the enemy. Private 474 was bending over a wounded companion endeavoring to dress his wounds and stop the flow of blood until medical help could be secured, when he was shot in the head by a sniper and immediately killed.

ERNEST MOUCK.

Ernest Mouck was a successful business man at Arden, who had always been interested in military affairs. For nine years before the war he was connected with the 47th at Kingston. He enlisted as a private, worked up to the position of captain and secured as well a first class certificate in signalling. On the outbreak of the war he closed his store at Arden and reported for duty and was immediately given command of No. 8 Company. Upon his arrival in England the staff of the first contingent was re-organized, and many of the original officers were ordered back to Canada to take charge of detachments of the second contingent. His name was upon this list, but with eleven others he refused to return, and was consequently granted a commission in the Northumberland Fusiliers. He proceeded with them to the Dardanelles. On the way he wrote to George M. Kirk, of Arden, "I enclose my last will and testament. I will ask you not to forget me, should Providence see fit to leave me in Europe in an unknown place. I feel also that if Fate decrees that I fall, I will be provided for in the Great Unknown; therefore I go with a light heart to whatever awaits me." Later on he wrote : "The day before yesterday there were 4000 casualties, and every day has an appaling list. You can understand that I do not expect to get back." On August 7th, 1915, he was killed in a charge up the hills of Gallipoli.

HAROLD MOUCK.

Pte. Harold Mouck (835787) was the son of John Mouck, Tamworth. He was born in that village on December 23rd, 1895. Since he was three years of age he resided in Napanee with his uncle, R. J. Wales, and was educated in Napanee Public School and Collegiate Institute. He enlisted with the 146th Frontenac Battalion, trained in Napanee, Barriefield and Valcartier camps, and proceeded overseas in September, 1916. On arrival in England the 146th Battalion was absorbed in other units, most of them being attached to the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles, which was then serving as an Infantry Battalion. Pte. H. Mouck was sent in the first draft to France November 2nd, 1916. He was wounded December 6th while on a listening post, and sent to hospital at Le Treport, France. He returned to duty in January, 1917, and fought in the famous battle of Vimy Ridge. After this he contracted pleurisy and was sent to England to recuperate. He returned to France in September, 1917, and joined his battalion which was then at Passchendaele, but shortly afterwards moved south to Lens. Here he served in the trenches on a Lewis gun for eighteen days, including Christmastide. He had just finished his eighteenth day, and was returning to the rest billet in the rear when he was struck by a trench mortar shell from the enemies' line. He died while being carried out of the trenches, and was buried next morning, January 9th, 1917, at Loos, France, in St. Patrick's cemetery.

THOMAS W. F. MacKNIGHT.

Thomas William Fingland MacKnight, B.A., M.D.C.M., Lieut. R. A. M. C., was born in Camden, Lennox and Addington County, Jan. 28th, 1887, the eldest son of John and Elizabeth MacKnight. He attended the Napanee Collegiate Institute, and after passing the matriculation examination, expressed a desire to be a doctor, and this ambition was reached when he graduated in Medicine from Queen's University in 1912, having taken his Arts degree two years

before. He spent a summer in the north, near Hearst, and afterwards spent a year in Spencerville as assistant to Dr. MacIntosh. He passed the Ontario Council of Physician and Surgeons, and in 1913 passed the first Dominion Medical Council held at Montreal. In January, 1914, he entered into practise at Everett, Simcoe County, and was most successful in his work until the outbreak of the war and the insistent call for men. He enlisted early in 1915; but there was so much delay about securing his place in the C. A. M. C. that he became impatient and joined the R. A. M. C. in March, 1916, and sailed for England immediately. From England he was sent to Bombay, India. Here the overwork and the terrible climate proved too much for him; but he steadily refused the sick leave to the hills so urgently offered, and remained on duty until stricken down by a fever, from which he died on September 4th, 1916, and was buried in Sewree Cemetery, Bombay.

ALEXANDER MacNICOLL.

Although not the first boy from Cloyne to enlist, Alexander MacNicoll was the first to enter the firing line and engage in actice warfare. He enlisted at Belleville in the 39th, on the 25th of February, 1915. He went overseas with that battalion in June, and while in training at Shorncliffe fell ill and was confined to a hospital and convalescent home for some months. In November he was transferred to the 2nd Battalion, sent to France, and proceeded at once to the front. The Canadians could not remain idle in their trenches watching the movements of the enemy across No-Man's-Land through a periscope. To them is given the credit of developing that form of war-fare known as the "night-raid". A few daring spirits in the shelter of the darkness would creep upon the enemy and in a surprise attack capture a few of their number and secure first-hand information of their position. MacNicoll was scheduled for promotion for his success in several such adventures. On the night of April 26th, 1916, he was leading a number

of men across No-Man's-Land upon such a mission. The Germans had suffered much from such attacks and rarely succeeded in repulsing them, and never knew what the night might bring forth when opposed by the Canadians. Upon the night in question they were more alert than usual and exploded a mine under the attacking party. Every man was instantly killed. Their bodies were recovered and buried in Perth cemetery, about a mile east of Ypres.

G. A. MacNICOLL.

G. A. MacNicoll was exempt from Military service owing to his age, and the fact that he lost his son, Alexander MacNicoll, was another reason why he might have applied for exemption on compassionate grounds if he were liable. But his age did not hold him in check, and the news of the death of his son upon the field of battle no sooner reached him than he sought out the nearest recruiting officer and volunteered for service, and was accepted as a private in the 146th on May 5th, 1916. He went through the usual course of training at Barriefield, and proceeded to Valcartier on July 1st with his battalion. He did not live to avenge the death of his son, but was taken ill and died in the camp hospital on July 23rd.

HAROLD McAFEE.

Harold McAfee, of Napanee, joined the 155th in January, 1916, and spent the succeeding nine months in training in Canada. In October he crossed to England, and was transferred to the 21st Battalion. At this time the Canadians were calling for reinforcements, and as the 155th had gone through a thorough course of training in Canada, under the guidance of returned officers, who had been engaged in actual warfare, but little time was spent in England before sending the new arrivals on to France. Private McAfee spent the winter months in the trenches. There were no great battles upon the British front during this period, as the Germans were dealing their sledge

hammer blows upon the French lines north of Verdun, in their desperate effort to break through to Paris, and at the same time was secretly preparing for a withdrawal on the Somme. There was little rest, however, for the Canadians who were a constant source of worry to the Germans. Trench warfare had developed beyond the waiting and watching stage. If there was a weak point in the enemy lines, the Canadians seemed to find it and lost no time in attacking. While the relative positions of the two armies were not to be altered by such attacks, as they sometimes affected only a few hundred yards of trench, it was learned from prisoners captured that the desired effect was attained in weakening the morale of the enemy. It was in an engagement of this kind that McAfee received a wound that caused his death. He died in Queen Mary's Royal Hospital at South-End-on-the-Sea in March, 1917.

CLARENCE McCABE.

Clarence McCabe hailed from Hay Bay, where he had lived on his father's farm until the age of twenty-five, when he enlisted as a private in the 146th. On reaching England the 146th was broken up and along with others, private McCabe was transferred to the 95th Battalion. He was in France only seven months and yet in that brief time had taken part in important engagements, notably the first battle of Vimy Ridge. It was shortly after this battle that he met his death. Particulars are not available. The official information merely stating his death was accidental.

GEORGE RANKIN McCONACHIE.

George Rankin McConachie was the second son of this home to give his life for King and Country. He enlisted at Kingston as private 454813 in the 59th Battalion. This battalion left England during September, 1915, and from then on for twenty months George McConachie served in all the important engagements in which his division took part. He went through the third battle of Ypres, the

Somme, and the attack on Vimy Ridge. It was during the attack on this latter place that he was wounded and sent to Southwark Military Hospital in London, and there he lingered, gradually growing weaker from loss of blood and vitality until three months later, when he passed away at 4.30 a.m., June 22nd, 1917.

RAYMOND HILL McCONACHIE.

Raymond Hill McConachie joined the King's forces during the month of January, 1915, and served continuously throughout the following fifteen months, making the supreme sacrifice on April 20th, 1916, during the battle of Ypres. Raymond was born at Brampton, and received his early schooling at the public school in Guelph, and when his father, who was in the employ of the Grand Trunk, was transferred to Napanee, the family moved as well, and thereafter were residents of Lennox and Addington. At the Napanee Collegiate Raymond continued his education, and on the completion of his course there took a position with the Daly Tea Company, and left them to don the khaki. He enlisted in the 39th Battalion and later transferred to the 13th R. H. C. In September, 1915, he left England for France, and remained there until the battle of Ypres, where he was wounded. He was removed to the 17th Casualty Clearing Station, and died two hours later. Arthur Laughlin, another Lennox and Addington boy who later gave his life in the cause, was with him at the time of his death.

WILLIAM EARLE McCUMBER.

William Earle McCumber was born on a farm in the Township of Ernesttown, but when he grew up he learned the blacksmithing, and he was working at his trade in Kingston at the time of his enlistment. He enlisted as a private in the Seaforth Highlanders, in January, 1918, and was killed during the defence before Amiens in August, 1918. His career as a soldier was brief, seven months all

told, but in those seven months he had seen almost continuous actual fighting, and gave his life in that stand which is forever memorable in the annals of the Great War.

THOMAS E. McFERN.

Thomas E. McFern was a native of Amherst Island, and had spent some time in Three Rivers before enlistment. He was only sixteen years of age when he enlisted at Montreal with the 244th Kitchener's Own. On reaching England he was transferred to the 14th Battalion and, after the customary intensive training, proceeded to France on the 1st of May, 1917. He was in France only three months, but in that short time saw action in the Battle of Lens and Hill 70. His company were holding the front line when he was shot in the head by a sniper and was killed immediately. His brother, Hugh McFern, was with him at the time of his death. He had not yet reached the military age when he was killed.

MAURICE McGREER.

Maurice McGreer bears a name that is well known in the County of Lennox and Addington, though he was one of the family who early went with his parents to Montreal, where he received his early training in public and high school. It was from there that he enlisted in October, 1915. He went over in a detachment of reinforcements with the rank of sergeant, and was attached successively to the 81st, 83rd, and 58th Batteries. He was wounded near St. Eloi at Taggett's Corners, and after going the rounds of the clearing stations and several hospitals, died on October 7th, 1918.

STANTON McGREER.

Stanton McGreer enlisted in the early part of 1915 as a lance corporal in the P. P. C. L. I., and crossed to England in June, and to France in August, of the same year. Durthat fall and winter he served in all the engagements that

the Princess Pats were in. At Sanctuary Wood on June 3rd, 1916, he received wounds that proved fatal. After being wounded he was unable to care for himself or to make his plight known, so that he was left neglected in an abandoned dug-out for three days. By that time loss of blood had weakened him and when he was discovered it was found that blood-poisoning had set in and that it would be necessary to amputate his leg. But in his weakened condition he was unable to stand the shock and passed away the same day. He was buried by his cousin, Lieutenant-Colonel the Rev. A. H. McGreer, who was present with him through the operation and remained to minister to him until the end.

WILLIAM McGREER.

William McGreer, until the time of his enlistment, had lived at Riverside Farm, near Napanee. In the winter of 1916 he enlisted with the Queen's Own Rifles, and proceeded overseas in January, 1917. By July he was in France serving in active warfare, first in the 5th Divisional Cyclist Corps, and later in the 47th Canadian Infantry Battalion, and during the thirteen months that he was at the front took part in the engagements at Passchendaele, Lens, and Amiens. It was during the time that his battalion was in the front line, due east of Rosieres, that he met his death. Some time prior to that he had been attached to the scout section of his battalion, and on the nights of August 10th and 11th was patrolling in no-man's-land in front of the German wire. His officer was severely wounded and William McGreer found him and with much difficulty and under heavy fire succeeded in carrying him back to his own lines. For this he was recommended for a decoration, but the award was never approved. It was early the next morning, while still on duty, that he was hit by a piece of 8.9 shell and instantly killed.

JOHN JOSEPH McLAUGHLIN.

John Joseph McLaughlin lived from the time of his

birth in the Township of Richmond. He attended the public school at Forest Mills and finished his education at the Napanee Collegiate. He enlisted in the 77th Battalion early in 1916, and was later transferred to the 87th Battalion in England in June of the same year. In August following he crossed the channel, and saw continuous service for two years. On the field of battle he was promoted to Lance Corporal, but shortly after was taken seriously ill and removed to No. 6 Casualty Clearing Station, where he died of pneumonia February 15th, 1917.

FRED McTAGGART.

Fred McTaggart was born in the Township of South Fredericksburgh and remained there until nine years of age, when his parents moved to Napanee. For fifteen years he lived there, until the time of his enlistment as 835,531 in the 146th. When this battalion was later broken up for reinforcements it fell to his lot to be attached to the 95th Battalion of the 4th Canadian Rifles, and from October, 1916, until April, 1917, he served without mishap, first at the Somme and then at Vimy Ridge. It was during this latter engagement that he was shot through the breast by a sniper and lived for only three hours. Private Pennell, also of Napanee, was with him at the time, and was able to write these particulars to the family.

JAMES A. McTAGGART.

The claim which this soldier has to a place in the records of Lennox and Addington is that he lived for some years at Hawley. He was born at Tyendinaga and enlisted from Melita, Manitoba. He joined the 22nd early in 1916, and in October of that year left England with the 44th for France. His unit served first at the Somme and then at Vimy Ridge, and it was during the attack on Vimy on March 3rd, 1917, that he was struck with a piece of shell

while on a listening post. He was removed to No. 1 Canadian General Hospital, France, where he soon succumbed to the effects of his wound.

CHARLES ADELBERT NORRIS.

Charles Adelbert Norris, son of William Norris, of Napanee, was one of the young men who during the early spring of 1916 drilled daily upon the streets of Napanee as a part of the 146th. After the first year and a half of the war there were many new battalions formed, which were assigned separate numbers and were distinct organizations until they reached England, but few, if any, ever crossed to France wearing the same regimental badge that was given them upon enlistment. The older battalions that entered the firing line in 1915 had been through many battles, their ranks were being constantly reduced and these losses had to be made good from the later arrivals in England. Sometimes they would pass through a second battalion in England solely for training purposes and be redrafted into the battalion with which they were to engage in fighting. This is what happened to the 146th. Upon reaching England in October, 1916, it was absorbed by the 95th, a battalion of reserves which added the finishing touches to the men arriving from Canada before they were turned over to the fighting units in France. Young Norris, with many other Lennox and Addington boys, went through this very course and found himself in France in November, fighting side by side with the battle-scarred veterans of the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles. The German war machine during this period was at its best. They were fighting on many fronts; their men were falling by the thousands; but thousands more seemed to spring out of the earth to take their places and their crack battalions were opposed to the Canadians. For ten months he fought with the Mounted Rifles, an infantry battalion, although originally trained to the use of horses. At the expiration of this period he applied for and obtained his transfer to the heavy artillery,

in order that he might be with his brother Stanley, who was a gunner in that branch of the service. While serving with the battery he met with an accident and was invalided to England. He recovered from this illness and was discharged from the hospital and, as was the custom, was sent to a base camp to train up to the standard. This was soon accomplished and he was pronounced fit for the front; but was given the usual fourteen days sick leave, after which he was to be sent back to his battery. While on this leave he contracted the "flu", which was very prevalent at the time, and died at Bramshott on November 9th, 1918, just two days before the armistice was signed.

LORNE GOULD OLIVER.

Lorne Gould Oliver for the first nineteen years of his life lived about four miles west of Napanee. At the time of his enlistment, however, he was living in Calgary, where he enlisted with the 50th Battalion. In September, 1915, he left Canada, and remained in England until the spring of 1918. He then left for France as a sergeant in the C. A. M. C. In August of that year, in the battle at Amiens, he received his fatal wound. Major Bell, his superior officer, wrote that he had been struck with an enemy bullet and killed instantly.

THOMAS L. PERRY.

Thomas L. Perry, No. 835,363, enlisted at Flinton in the 146th. He was born at Myers' Cave and received his education at the public school there, and was engaged as a farm laborer from the time that he left school until he enlisted. The 146th was broken up for reinforcements and it fell to the lot of Private Perry to transfer to the 4th C. M. R., and with them he proceeded to France. At Vimy Ridge he was slightly wounded, but was able to resume his place in the ranks shortly afterwards. At Passchendaele however, he met death by concussion, caused by a bursting shell. Two of his companions from Cloyne, Joseph Miller

and Herbert Hawley, were near him at the time, but death was instantaneous and all that was left for them was as tenderly as possible to lay his remains beneath the sod where he had fallen.

WILLIAM EDWARD POWELL.

W. E. Powell's home was originally in New Brunswick. He took public and High School instruction at Moncton, later completing a business course at the Moncton Business College. Not satisfied with his attainments, he went to Mount Allison University at Sackville, taking a course in Civil Engineering. He came to Lennox and Addington as a Railroad Engineer, with headquarters at Enterprise. When the 146th was recruited he joined as a pioneer, and in England was transferred to the 95th, with which unit he went to France. In France he again transferred; this time to the 4th C. M. R. For five months he saw active service, and survived the first attack at Vimy. It was in the advance that fallowed on the capture of the Ridge that he was fatally wounded. Letters from his companion, Claude Bilton, and Geo. A. Cooper, of Enterprise who were with him at the time, expressed appreciation of him as a soldier and a companion.

ANSON PRINGLE.

Anson Pringle was a native of Denbigh, which township provided a goodly number of volunteers in proportion to its population. It should also be borne in mind that it is purely an agricultural district and that there was no organized effort to secure recruits from that part of the county. From a pure sense of duty he enlisted in May, 1916, at a time when the risks and dangers he was likely to encounter were fully understood. In the following February he crossed the Atlantic and as he had already undergone a thorough course of drill he was not detained in the training camps in England. He performed his part faithfully until the armistice was signed, and was preparing

for the joyful homecoming when he was stricken down with the "flu", and died in a Liverpool hospital on February 11th, 1919.

JOSEPH PRINGLE.

Joseph Pringle was born at Cloyne, and lived there until at the early age of fifteen he left to make his way in the world. He found employment at the cement works at Point Anne, at which place he was engaged when he joined the King's forces in June, 1915. He signed up with the 39th, then recruiting in Belleville and went overseas with them, later ransferring to the 38th. He was one of the few Lennox and Addington boys who went to Bermuda and remained there ten months before proceeding to England. In August, 1916, he crossed to France and served continuously until April 27th, 1917, when he was instantly killed at Vimy.

W. ROSS PRINGLE.

W. Ross Pringle belonged to Amherst Island, and on securing his entrance from the Public School there, went to Kingston in order to attend the Collegiate. Graduating from the Collegiate he entered the employ of a bank, and continued at that business until the call of his country became too insistant to be disregarded. He was at Gadsby, Alta., at the time and joined the 11th Canadian Field Ambulance as private 523380. In February, 1917, he left Canada for England, and on August 7th of the same year was in France. He remained with his unit throughout his brief military career, seeing action at Lens, Amiens, Arras, Canal de Nord and Cambrai. It was during the action at Cambrai on the 19th of September, 1918, that he was fatally wounded on the field of battle. During the two years he had been in the service he had won many friends and was held in high esteem by all his companions. Captain Stirling, his officer commanding, and five of his comrades wrote to his parents words of appreciation and sympathy on the occasion of his death.

WILLIAM PRUE.

William Prue was the son of Leo Prue, of the Township of Sheffield. He had no military experience previous to his enlisting in the Canadian forces, but was accustomed to long hours and hard work which enabled him to undergo with comparative ease the severe training to which all soldiers were subjected. He took part in the terrific battles of 1918, which developed into the greatest artillery duels the world has ever seen. He fell in action on August 27th, 1918.

JAMES RYERSON RANKIN.

James Ryerson Rankin was the son of Mr. Ryerson Rankin, Napanee. At the time of his enlistment he was in the employ of one of the banks at Ottawa. He enlisted in August, 1914, and went over with the first contingent as a driver in the Army Service Corps. After going through the preliminary training at Salisbury Plain, he went to France in February, 1915, and thereafter for two years and four months he was in active service, during which period he remained at his post as a driver in the A. S. Corps. In order to avoid observation much of the work of trucking supplies to the front line had to be done at night, and it was while on this duty that his car was struck with a bomb from a German aeroplane, and the driver seriously wounded. He was rescued and taken to the casualty clearing station, and next day, May 3rd, 1917, passed away, and was buried by his comrades in the cemetery at Aubigney.

ROBERT A. REDFERN.

Robert A. Redfern, No. 814984, came to this county from London, England, at the early age of eight years, and was sent to the home of Geo. O. Anderson, Bath, where he remained for the next nine years. Early in the spring of 1916 he enlisted in the 4th Pioneers at Cobourg, proceeding with them to New Brunswick for training. While acting as patrol along the St. Lawrence River, he was shot by a deserter and was removed to the hospital, and after a time

recovered sufficiently to go overseas, but on arrival in England he was immediately sent to the hospital, where he remained during all the winter of 1916-17. In the spring he was dismissed as medically fit once more, and went as part of reinforcements to the First Battalion. All through the summer he was in the thick of the fighting, and on the 7th of November, 1917, was reported missing and later officially reported "Killed in Action", on that date.

HERBERT REID.

Herbert Reid was the son of James Reid, of Flinton. He enlisted in the 146th, and from his first admission to the army won an enviable reputation for good behavior and devotion to duty. He was transferred to the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles, and reached the trenches in October, 1916. He had a full year of fighting, which terminated with the struggle about Passchendaele. He developed great proficiency in trench warfare, and on one occasion was given ten days' leave to Paris for his bravery during a night raid. The summer of 1917 was a very busy one on the western front. The Americans had declared war and were carrying on their preparations on a gigantic scale, and the Germans knew that if the war was to be won by them it must be done before these unlimited reinforcements reached France. The Canadians had little rest night or day during the summer and autumn months, for it was in this period that the names Vimy Ridge, Langemarck, Hill 70, and Passchendaele took on a new meaning, which they will forever bear as synonymous with the endurance, courage and resourcefulness of the Canadian soldier. Through it all the Flinton boy came safely until that intense fighting before Passchendaele, when the deadly aim of a German sniper brought to an end a record of which any soldier might well be proud.

JOSEPH W. G. ROBINSON.

Joseph W. G. Robinson was born at Camden East, and

lived there for the first seventeen years of his life; but at the time of his enlistment was living in Napanee. He joined the 80th as a Lieutenant, but before leaving Canada he was transferred to the 59th, and with them proceeded to England and France. In France, he was again transferred, this time to the 60th. He went to France June 15th, 1916, and survived all the hard fighting of the early summer, especially that around Hill 60, in which he participated. It was at the Somme that he met death. "He was leading his men to their position preparatory to making an attack when he was shot through the head and instantly killed." The foregoing is an extract from a letter to his mother by Lt. Col. T. A. Cascoigne, the O. C. of the 60th, who also added "your son was a splendid soldier as well as a splendid man, always attentive, and assiduous in his duty; well liked and respected by his officers and men."

CLANCY LAWSON ROGERS.

Clancy Lawson Rogers, a son of Matthew Rogers, of Odessa, was born in Denbigh in December, 1894. He enlisted in the Depot Battalion at Kingston, on June 15th, 1918, and was transferred to the 8th upon his arrival in England. He was sent over to France, but shortly after crossing the channel he was taken ill, and died of bronchial pneumonia on October 30th, 1918.

ARTHUR ROSE.

Arthur Rose was born in Prince Edward County, but when he was ten years of age, his parents removed to Lennox and Addington. For the next nineteen years he remained with them there, attending school and college during the regular sessions, and spending the vacations at work on the farm. At the time of his enlistment he was a Divinity student at Albert College. He proceeded overseas in February, 1918, as a sergeant of a platoon of reinforcements for the 21st, which had suffered severe losses during the heavy fighting of the summer campaign. On

August 16th he landed in France and proceeded to his battalion. For one month only he saw active service. It was near Cambrai that he was killed. Going up to the front line trenches from the reserve he was struck by an enemy shell and instantly killed.

RUSSEL G. SAMS.

Russel G. Sams was born and resided in Ernesttown all his life. He joined the King's forces at Napanee, and was sent to Barriefield for preparatory training. After varied experiences, including a shipwreck, he was picked up by a fishing boat, and landed in England ill from cold and exposure. For twenty-three days he remained in the hospital, when he was discharged as fit and well, but a few days later suffered a relapse, and was admitted to Eastbourne hospital with pleurisy. For six months he languished there under expert medical care, was transferred to Orpington hospital and rapidly grew weaker until finally he passed away before reaching the goal of his ambition, the battle line in France.

FRANK H. SAVAGE.

Frank H. Savage was a railroad engineer, who enlisted with the Construction Battalion in Toronto as private 343005. Shortly after he transferred to the Queen's Battery (72nd), which was recruited at Queen's University, Kingston, and on April 12th, 1917, left for England. After two months of intensive training there, they proceeded to France and immediately went into action. From then on until October 26th, he was continually in the thickest of the fray. On that date he received his fatal injuries. No particulars were received by the family. The brief official note, and the burial report, stating he was buried at Brandlock Military Cemetery No. 3, Vlamertingle, was all the information available.

FINNIN SCOTT.

Finnin Scott belonged to the northern part of the county, where he had spent the greater part of his life as a farmer. On February 23rd, 1918, he went over to England with a company which was to serve as reinforcements for the hard pressed battalions at the front, and on June 9th he crossed the channel with a detachment destined for the 38th Battalion. From then on he witnessed and participated in all the fighting which took place around Amiens. He survived the actual battle, though his greatest friend, H. B. J. Doyle, of Ottawa, who was with him in the engagement, was seriously wounded. It was after the main action was over, while Scott and some others were out at night in front of their lines repairing what damage they could under cover of darkness, an enemy outpost detected them and machine gun fire was opened. The little detachment received the full force of it, and Pte. Scott, 3055973 fell with seven bullet wounds in his body, and was buried at Durymill Cemetery, south-east of Arras.

JOHN ROY SEDORE.

John Roy Sedore was a well known farmer from Westplain, where he first saw the light of day, and where he had spent all his life prior to the "great adventure" Early in 1916 he enlisted in the 146th at Tamworth, and on September 22nd set sail for England. After a brief months' training in England in the 4th C. M. R., he was ready for France. During the remainder of that season's campaign and through the winter he was engaged in actual warfare. It was during the attack on Vimy, April 4th, 1917, that he was reported missing. No information further than that ever reached Canada.

JOHN JOSEPH SEXSMITH.

John Joseph Sexsmith, son of Thomas F. Sexsmith, of Richmond, left for the West at the early age of twenty, and was in Winnipeg at the time of his enlistment. He joined

the 221st in April, 1917, and by June, 1917, was in France, serving in the 78th. He had served in France for four months, and during all that time was in active warfare. It was in the great attack at Passchendaele in which so many Canadians fell that he lost his life. He was shot through the head by a German sniper and died instantly.

ROY SHORTS.

Roy Shorts, born May 2nd, 1895; killed in action, July 3rd, 1917. After leaving his home town, Newburgh, he entered the employ of the "Trenton Courier", and later on joined the staff of the "Belleville Ontario". Then he took a course in Linotype operating in Toronto. He enlisted in the 39th at Napanee in 1915, and left for England in December of the same year. He gained his sergeant's stripes when in England, and was one of eight chosen from 1400 to attend the Lord Mayor's parade. He served as machine gun instructor at Shorncliffe, but his ambition was to cross to France. Time and again he applied to go over, but was retained as instructor, but on one occasion when asked for the names of eight men for France, he put his own name at the head of the list, relinquished his sergeancy and went as a private in the 5th Canadian Machine Gun Co. For a year and a half he served in the front line, taking part at St. Eloi, the Somme, and Vimy Ridge. He regained his stripes and was gazetted as a Lieutenant. He was to report in England for his commission, but was killed a week before the appointed time by the explosion of an enemy shell as he was directing the removal of the machine gun from its emplacement.

ROSS SIMPKINS.

Ross Simpkins enlisted at Yarker as a private in the 146th. He had lived in Yarker the whole nineteen years of his life. The battalion proceeded overseas with only three companies. Private Simpkins had won his corporal's stripe, and in order to get across had to revert to a private.

This he did, and landing in England their battalion was broken up for reinforcements. He was slated for the 20th and proceeded to France with reinforcements for that unit. He was killed three months later, May 9th, 1917, at Vimy. He had weathered the first attack, but during the German counter-attack a high explosive shell burst nearby, completely burying him.

DONALD B. SMITH.

Donald B. Smith was a native of Napanee, son of Mr. H. E. Smith, the well known jeweller of the town. He was attending the Napanee Collegiate, but left in order to serve his country. The 72nd Queen's Battery was being recruited at the time, and Private Smith joined them in the capacity of a driver. The Battery left for England early in April, 1917, and after training during that summer crossed to France in September. From then on he held his post as driver with the 72nd Battery, and it was when going forward to what had been named Abraham Heights at Passchendaele that a shell exploded nearby, killing him instantly; the N. C. O. of the Battery being killed by the same shell.

HARRY SPICER.

Harry Spicer was one of those whose death occurred while in khaki, but before he reached the scene of actual warfare. He was born at Northbrook, where he lived for the first twenty years of his life. He was engaged as a farmer at the time that the 146th was being recruited, and leaving his work he united with them. He enlisted at Flinton, and proceeded to Napanee, and thence to Kingston, where he soon contracted a severe cold which developed into pneumonia. He was removed to the Kingston General Hospital, received all care and attention, but finally succumbed six weeks after he had entered the service.

JAMES STODDART

James Stoddart was of Scotch origin, and came to Canada at the early age of ten. Settling in Croydon, he

remained there until he united with the 146th Battalion to serve his King and Country. He enlisted as a private and went overseas in September, 1916, and by November of the same year was in France. He was only five months there, but during all that time was in active service. It was during the battle at Vimy Ridge that he received his fatal wounds. No particulars were ever received. The brief notice, "Killed in Action", being all that his friends received to tell them of the end of his military career and his life.

JOSEPH WESLEY SWITZER.

Joseph Wesley Switzer was born at Tamworth, spent practically all his life in this county, and at the time of his enlistment was residing at Camden East. He joined the 59th in June, 1915, and proceeded at once to Barriefield, where his battalion was encamped for the summer. He was transferred to the 38th Battalion, and sent to Bermuda on garrison duty. He was taken ill and honorably discharged as physically unfit, in June, 1917. He was impatient to get into uniform again, and so far regained his strength that in January, 1918, he was able to pass his medical examination and was accepted in the 254th. He crossed to England in June, and a few weeks later he reached the front, which privilege had been denied him when he first joined the army. While Bermuda is a favorite resort in times of peace, it was altogether too peaceful in war time for a soldier of private Switzer's temperament. His fighting experience in France was most gratifying to him as the allies were steadily regaining the lost territory and capturing prisoners by the thousands and guns by the hundred, but it was also short-lived, as he was killed in action on October 11th, when victory was assured, and just one month before the final act of surrender.

HERBERT JOHN THOMPSON.

Herbert John Thompson, of Tamworth, enlisted in C Company of the 146th, in his home village, in January,

1916. He remained with his battalion until it was broken up in England in November, 1916, when he was sent to France with a draft of reinforcements for the 4th C. M. R. He fought with the Canadians in many of their heaviest engagements, but was denied the honor of meeting death upon the battlefield, as he was doomed to a lingering illness though the effects of poison gas. It was at Vimy Ridge that he first encountered this villainous product of German treachery, but he remained at his post and did not undergo regular treatment until several months after he had inhaled the poison. He appeared to throw off the effects, and again returned to the front and fought with the Canadians until the armistice was signed. He overtaxed his strength and the poison still lingering in his system, undermined his constitution and he endured a long and painful illness, terminating in his death at Sydenham Military Hospital in Kingston, on January 6th, 1921. While a patient in the hospital he showed that same fortitude in suffering that he did upon the battlefield, and was given a soldier's funeral with military honors, which his record so justly merited.

THE UNWIN BROTHERS.

We have purposely refrained from making any comparisons in our comments upon the service rendered to our country and to the cause for which they fought by the soldiers from our county. Some enlisted a few days after war was declared, while others did not come forward until the Military Service Act was in force. No one is competent to pronounce judgment upon the relative sacrifice made by different persons, unless familiar with all the circumstances in each case, and there are very many circumstances to be considered, such as age, occupation, family connection and physical condition. We feel justified, however, in singling out for special mention, the six sons of William and Melony Unwin, of Conway, as the record of this family is most unique and has few parallels

in the Canadian or any other army. It was a remarkable circumstance that one family should have six sons eligible for military service, and quite as remarkable that all were eager to serve and more remarkable still that all acquitted themselves so nobly.

William David Unwin was the first of the brothers to enlist. As soon as the news reached him upon his father's farm in Fredericksburgh, that war was declared, he quit the harvest field and enlisted at Kingston, in the 47th, as No. 8154. He trained at Valcartier, crossed the Atlantic on the Cassandra with the first contingent, and spent the winter on Salisbury Plain. As a member of the 2nd Battalion of the First Canadian Division, he went to France in February, 1915, and was one of the first, if not the very first, from this county to lay down his life for the flag he loved so dearly. It was at the battle of Langemark. Volunteers were called to lay a telephone line across open country exposed to the fire of the enemy, and install an instrument in a trench a thousand yards in advance of the main body of the Canadian army. Private Unwin and a comrade were the first to tender their services and were assigned the important but dangerous task. They had proceeded about half way, and the German bullets were whizzing past them, when Unwin remarked to his friend that it was senseless for both of them to expose themselves, as the burden had been greatly reduced, so that he could carry the remaining portion of the line through alone. This he did and set up his instrument in the advanced trench and all day long received the messages from the rear. His brother, Sergeant Valentine Unwin, was at the other end of the line and at dusk he passed along a message from the Commanding Officer that the men were to retire. William received and delivered the message and the trench was successfully evacuated. Sgt. Unwin was busy for hours in rescuing the wounded and, when this was accomplished, he tried to recall his brother, who had remained at his post, but received no reply. No trace of him

was ever found and nearly a twelve month later he was officially reported "Killed in action".

Harry Wallace Unwin, the eldest of the six brothers, was anxious to enlist at the same time as his brother, William David, but reluctantly refrained from doing so at the request of his parents. Upon receipt of the news that this brother was missing, he sought to be relieved from the promise given his mother in order that he might avenge his brother's death. The release was granted and he promptly joined the Q. O. R. at Toronto, on June 4th, 1915. He trained at Niagara-on-the-Lake, and sailed for England on the Metagama, in October. After further training at both Shorncliffe and Bramshott, he was drafted into the 20th Battalion and sent to France, in February, 1916, just one year after his brother had crossed the channel. His promotions were so rapid that he was soon transferred to the 2nd Battalion, with the rank of Lieutenant. He took part in all the battles in which the Canadians were engaged during the seven months following his arrival in France, and no battalion did more effective work in punishing the Germans. His satisfaction in thus avenging his brother's death was too short lived, as he fell in action at Courcellete on September 22nd, 1916. The parents installed in St. Thomas Church at Morven, a memorial window in memory of these two sons.

Valentine William Wallace Unwin was the eldest of the four remaining brothers, with whom we will deal in the order of their respective ages. He had previous experience in the Imperial Army and was admitted to the 47th as a Corporal, being the rank formerly held by him in the 4th Worcestershire Regiment. He crossed the ocean on the same ship with his brother, William David, and went with him to France in February, 1915. For two years he fought with the Canadians, was promoted to a Lieutenant, was five times mentioned in despatches and for his bravery was awarded the Military Medal. He entered so strenuously into his duties that the strain was more than he could

endure, and he was granted three months' leave of absence, and upon its expiration was retired in June, 1917. The fact that his brother, William, met his death while executing a mission assigned to him by Valentine, bore heavily upon him. By March, 1918, he had so far regained his strength, that he felt it his duty to again enter the fighting forces of the hard pressed allies. He selected the most trying of all fighting units, the Tank Battalion, and as private Unwin joined the army a second time, in Toronto, crossed to England, was made a sergeant; but the war ended before he had an opportunity to face the enemy again in his new fighting machine.

Frederick Phillip Unwin was a member of the Imperial Army in India when war was declared. He declined exemption to which he was entitled by reason of a recent illness, and was attached to the Tigris expedition under the command of General Townsend. They had proceeded as far as Ctesiphon when he was severely wounded in the left groin and lay for three days upon the battlefield before he was rescued and sent to the military hospital at Bombay. Had he remained with the army he would have been among the prisoners captured at Kut-el-amara. Although his suffering was bad enough, it was preferable to life or, what would have been more probable, death in a Turkish prison.

Lawrence Bertram Unwin, at the age of twenty-three, left his desk in the C. P. R. Accountant's office in Montreal, and rushed to Valcartier just in time to join the First Contingent before embarking for the Old Country. He was so pressed for time that his two brothers did not know until they reached Salisbury Plain that he had crossed the ocean with them in the great Canadian Armada. His career was brilliant, and his promotions rapid and well merited. He was made a corporal before leaving Salisbury Plain; but all other promotions were earned upon the battlefield. He received but one wound and that a slight one. He quickly passed through the offices of sergeant, lieutenant, and captain, to that of major, and was awarded the Military Cross.

When his second brother fell in September, 1916, he was granted leave on compassionate grounds, and returned to Canada to visit his grief-stricken parents. In April, 1917, he went back to England, trained troops for a time at Witley, then rejoined his battalion and accompanied the Canadian troops into Germany. Upon their return march, he had the misfortune to break his leg in a game of football.

Victor Phillip Unwin, the sixth son of this family of soldiers, was only fifteen years of age at the outbreak of war and his greatest regret was that he was unable to persuade the recruiting officer that he was old enough to join the army. Shortly after passing his 18th birthday he joined the mechanical department of the Royal Air Force, and trained at Camp Rathbun and in Texas. Seeing little prospect of getting overseas in that capacity he secured his discharge, helped his father in the harvest of 1918, and then joined the O. T. C. at Toronto. In a few weeks the armistice was signed, and all hopes of reaching France were doomed.

WILBUR C. VANDEVOORT.

Wilbur C. Vandevoort was one of the first to offer his services to his country and one of the first to lay down his life. He was twenty-one years of age when the war broke out, and knew absolutely nothing about soldiering; but the cause appealed to him and by August 20th, 1914, he was in uniform taking his first lessons in military drill. He enlisted with the 48th Highlanders in Toronto, trained at Valcartier and went over with the 1st contingent. His battalion had their full share of the mud and floods of Salisbury Plains, and were glad enough when in February, 1915, the order came for them to pack their kits and proceed to France to help stem the on-rush of the German hordes. At Neuve Chapelle they witnessed all the horrors of war and were straining at the leash to join in the attack but the Princess Patricia's alone had the honor of being the first Canadians to be brought under fire. Their time soon

came; for in the middle of April the Canadians took over the French trenches in the Ypres salient. It was on this consecrated ground, where the Canadians in full force immortalized themselves by their brave stand against the Prussian Guards and poisonous gas, that young Vandevoort met his death. The battle raged for many days and just how or when the end came will probably never be known. General Currie wrote that the battalion went into the line 912 strong, and at the next roll call only 227 answered to their names. From one source it was learned that a high explosive shell burst in the midst of a group of ten or twelve of whom nothing remained to identify them. There was reason to believe that he was one of that number. He was reported missing, and after several months of agonizing suspense was officially reported dead.

CLAUDE B. VANLUVEN.

Claude B. Vanluven was the son of A. P. Vanluven, who lived near Odessa. A few years ago the family moved west to Lipton, Saskatchewan, and it was from there that Claude enlisted early in 1916, and went overseas almost immediately with a draft to reinforce the P. P. C. L. I., and on arrival in France he was attached to the 4th Company of this famous body of men, and from then on with only the regular short leave and a period of a few weeks in the hospital with trench feet, he was in all the engagements in which his unit took part. It was one of the ironies of fate, that after having seen active service from early in 1916 until the end of hostilities, he should finally succumb to the ravages of the "flu" after the armistice was signed, but before he had time to leave France.

DONALD HENRY ANDERSON WALKER.

Don Walker, as he was familiarly called, was the son of Alonzo Walker, for many years a general merchant at Enterprise. He was educated at the village school and Napanee Collegiate Institute, and also took a course in

Shaws' Business College at Toronto. He enlisted at Toronto as bandsman in the Q. O. R., in January, 1916, a few weeks after attaining nineteen years of age. He trained at Camp Borden, crossed to England in October, and on to France early in 1917. Upon reaching France the band was disbanded and he served in three separate units, the 124th Pioneers, the 12th Canadian Engineers, and lastly as a stretcher-bearer.

In an engagement shortly before the armistice was signed, he went over the top, and was in such close quarters that he lost his steel helmet and was unable to regain it. It was picked up by members of another battalion, who found in it a letter and photograph from a Toronto friend. These were returned to the sender with the report that Don was in all probability killed in battle, and for a few days he was mourned as lost. The mistake was discovered when the next mail brought a letter to his mother written subsequently to the one announcing his probable death.

After the armistice was signed he continued to act as stretcher-bearer, and was so engaged when that silent but deadly enemy, the Influenza, attacked his battalion. The work of the Army Medical Corps at this time was most trying, but young Walker remained at his post until he himself was stricken down. A dose of poisonous gas, received earlier in the war, had left his lungs in a weakened condition and he was unable to resist the insidious disease. Bronchial-pneumonia speedily developed, and he was taken to the hospital at Charleroi in Belgium, where he died the following day, February 17th, 1919. In a letter to his parents, announcing his death, his commanding officer wrote :—"He was a splendid lad and a very capable soldier, always attentive to his duty and ready to help out at any time."

FREDERICK D. WALKER.

Frederick D. Walker was born at Napanee, October 4th, 1897, and resided there until the time of his enlistment. He united with the 8th C. M. R., but was later

transferred to the 4th C. M. R., and it was with this unit that he crossed to France in February, 1916, and was there only about four months. During the battle of Sanctuary Wood he had survived the first attack and was temporarily resting under an improvised shelter. Removing his helmet to wipe his brow he was struck above the eye with a piece of shell and instantly killed. The Germans regained and held the trench, and for this reason the body was never secured, though his brother searched for it for days.

ALVIN E. WARTMAN.

Alvin E. Wartman, B.A., D.C.M., was born at Wesley, near Newburgh. He attended the Newburgh High School, Napanee Collegiate, and Queen's University. At Queen's he took his B. A. degree in 1912, and entered the course leading to the degree of B.Sc., but owing to an illness which unfitted him for the strenuous life of a civil engineer, proceeded to the study of medicine. He enlisted at the outbreak of war with the 5th Field Ambulance, and informing his parents of his decision wrote : "I thought you would concent to my going when you knew that wounded men lie for days where they fall on the field of battle, unattended, and with no one to help them." He was in active service continually until September, 1916, and when busy at his work of helping others, received the wound which resulted in death. For his bravery during the heavy fighting of September 15th and 16th, he was awarded the D. C. M., which was presented to his parents by General Flemming. Of his ability and service, his superior officer paid him this tribute : "He has been of great use to his comrades, his officers and his country. I have depended on him often as much as on my graduated medical officers."

JAMES F. WEBSDALE.

James F. Websdale, formerly of Napanee, enlisted at

Medicine Hat in April, 1915, in the 13th Canadian Mounted Rifles, and was afterwards transferred to the 27th of Winnipeg. He received a troublesome wound at Vimy Ridge, which threatened to cost him the loss of one eye. For several months he was treated by a French specialist at Boulogne, but during this period was able to perform valuable services as transcriber and clerk in the orderly room. His next appearance at the front was in the role of stretcher-bearer at the battle of Passchendaele in the Spring of 1918; and a few weeks later he was in the trenches again doing his part in the counter-attacks of the allies upon the stubborn enemy. So well did he acquit himself that in August he was recommended for a lieutenancy. Before his well-earned promotion became an accomplished fact he was wounded in the attack upon the Hindenburg line on September 27th, and died in the Field Ambulance while being conveyed from the battlefield to the hospital. He was the type of young man that Canada can ill afford to lose. His Chaplain and Commanding Officer wrote feelingly to his bereaved mother and bore testimony to the esteem in which he was held in the battalion as a Christian gentleman and a courageous soldier.

WILLIAM BERT WELLS.

William Bert Wells was a Napanee boy, who was married and living at Niagara Falls; but in 1915 returned to his native town to enlist for overseas service. He crossed with the third contingent and entered the front lines in time to get a thorough training in trench warfare during the winter of 1915-16. As the season advanced the fighting became more intense and the demands upon the soldiers were more exacting, but he measured up to the standard and proved to be a worthy representative of old loyalist county. He was killed in action on June 6th, and left behind him his young widow and a four months' old babe he had never seen.

OSWALD K. WEMP.

Oswald K. Wemp belonged to Emerald, Amherst Island, but at the time of his enlistment his parents were living at Stella, while Oswald himself had removed to Calgary to seek his life's work. Like many another his plans for the future were rudely broken by the changed circumstances brought on by the war. He enlisted with the 80th, but later transferred to the 31st, and left for England in May, 1916, and from there proceeded to France in September of the same year. For seven months he served in France, on the Somme and at Vimy. On May 22nd, 1917, during the attack on Fresnoy he was killed by machine gun fire. He was but nineteen years of age when he made the great sacrifice.

DELBERT WISKIN.

Delbert Wiskin was a Napanee boy, who at the time that he joined the forces was living in Peterboro'. After he had gone through the schools in Napanee, he was engaged as mate on the old steamer Reindeer. Later he removed with his parents to Peterboro', where he mastered the patternmaker's trade. In June, 1916, he joined the 93rd, and later was transferred to the 18th machine gun section. In September, 1916, he landed in France, and for eight months was engaged in actual warfare, particularly at Vimy and Passchendaele. It was during the battle at Fresnoy that he met death. No particulars were ever received.

CLEWORTH WOODS.

Cleworth Woods was born at Tamworth, in 1889, and lived there for the first eleven years of his life, and then his parents moved to the West. When the world war broke out he was engaged as a manager of a drug store in Winnipeg. He enlisted in August, 1914, in the Fort Garry Horse, but when he went to France he was transferred to the Lord Strathcona Horse. He landed in France early in

1915, and from then on until the very month that the armistice was signed, he remained on active service. On several occasions he was offered a commission, but preferred to remain in the ranks with the few that were left of those with whom he enlisted. He was recommended for a decoration on five different occasions. To give a list of the engagements in which he was engaged would be to give an account of all the doings of his battalion from the beginning to the end of the war. During March, 1918, when the British forces were fighting with their backs to the wall, the cavalry rendered very excellent service to the cause of the allies. During that strenuous and anxious time private Woods continued to do his part, and all through the summer he was in the thick of the fighting. It was in the drive from Cambrai to Le Cateau on October 9th, that this soldier who had seen four years' service met his death. His company was attacking a machine gun nest and had taken their objective, but in the attack in some manner not known he, along with a number of others, was killed. His body was interred in a cemetery at Bertry, where it was visited after the armistice by a brother who had served in the flying corps.

W. R. WOOD.

Few families have a war record equal to that of the four Wood brothers, sons of the late William L. Wood, of Flinton. All four volunteered for service in fighting units, and all reached the front line except the youngest, who was detained for service in Canada. The three who reached France were in many of the fiercest battles, and all three names appeared in the casualty lists. By a strange coincidence the burdens of the war were borne in the order of their respective ages. The youngest was not sent overseas; the next was once wounded; the third twice wounded, and the fourth killed. W. R. Wood was the eldest of the four. He enlisted in April, 1916, at Flinton, where a local

platoon of the 146th was organized, and spent the winter in preliminary training at their own village. He followed them to Barriefield, where they continued to drill during the summer, and crossed to England in early autumn. Many of the original 146th were transferred to the 4th C. M. R., which proved to be one of the best fighting units in the Canadian Army. He was among the number, and in September found himself in the trenches with the seasoned fighters of this battalion. He followed the pace set by them, took part in many winter raids and heavy battles of the following spring and summer. He went over the top at Vimy Ridge, shared the honors of that stubborn fight, and was killed in action on August 23rd, 1917.

BRITTON WOODCOCK.

Britton Woodcock was living at Camden East when the call came for more recruits in 1915. He enlisted in June, in the 59th Battalion, and trained at Barriefield all summer and in barracks for the greater part of the winter, and crossed to England in March, 1916. He did not have to wait long before he was sent over to France to serve as a despatch rider. This office called for promptness and daring and, when a despatch was entrusted to a messenger, it mattered not the hour of the day or night or the dangers to be encountered, there was only one thing to do, and that was to deliver the despatch without delay of any kind. This, of course, meant thrilling adventures and narrow escapes, and he had plenty of both. After serving in this capacity for about a year, he was transferred to the trenches, where he fought with the Canadians in all the desperate battles of the first half of 1918. He is reported to have inflicted many casualties upon a band of Germans, who had sought shelter in a shell hole, by throwing a few bombs among them. He was killed in action on the 26th of August, 1918.

THOMAS WILTON WOODCOCK.

Thomas Wilton Woodcock was a young farmer from near Arden, where he enlisted as private 835108 in the 146th early in 1916. After the preliminary training in Canada and England, he reached France in April, 1917. It was during the attack on Passchendaele that he lost his life. He had been in all the important engagements of the summer's campaign and survived, but during the attack on Passchendaele he was shot through the left shoulder and under the right arm, and died instantly.

STANLEY HERBERT YORK.

Stanley York, son of Charles W. York, as his number, 8,591, indicates, was among the first to go. He was only eighteen years of age at the time and was engaged as a barber in Napanee. After the experience at Valcartier and Salisbury Plains, he went over with the First Canadian Division, in February, 1915, and proceeded immediately into the front line. He was among those who met the first gas attack of the enemy at Ypres, and came through unhurt. From then on through the summer he participated in all the engagements in which the Canadians took part, and when winter set in was among those who took their regular turn in the front line trenches. With the opening of the spring campaign, the Germans had determined at all costs to wrest from the Canadians the famous Ypres salient, and after an intense bombardment lasting ten days succeeded on June 2nd in gaining the advanced trenches. The Canadians, however, retaliated with a heavy bombardment, and for two weeks the guns scarcely ceased. At 1.30 on the 13th of June, the Canadian infantry went forward and re-took the trenches which had been lost to them in the former engagement. It was at this time that Stanley York, while assisting in consolidating the gains, was killed by the explosion of a shell near by, and completely buried where he fell.

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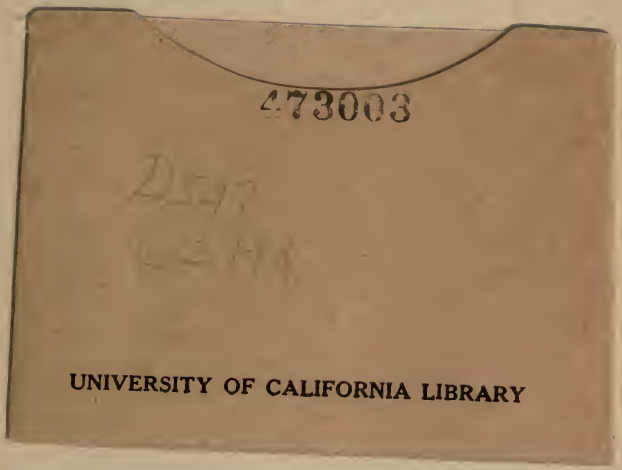
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